PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,315.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK, RICHEST IN CREAM UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 6-30 P.M. 1908.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
25th Jan.	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	VICTORIA	6522
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284		
22nd "	MACEDONIA	10512		
29th "	ARCADIA	6603		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6525
14th "	ARABIA	7903		
21st "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
28th "	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th "	EGYPT	7912		
18th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
16th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	ARABIA	7903		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
Bombay, 28th September 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	23rd Jan. 1908
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	19th Mar. "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	9th July "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	31st Jan. 1908.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	28th Feb. 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	27th Mar 1908.

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1908
RIOJUN MARU	..	T. Irisawa	15th Jan.	29th Jan.
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocker	28th Jan.	9th Feb.
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	5th Feb.	19th Feb.
YETOROFU MARU	..	K. Sato	18th Feb.	1st Mar.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	26th Feb.	11th Mar.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	R. Takeda	10th Mar.	22nd Mar.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	18th Mar.	1st April.
MOYORI MARU	..	Jas. Hands	31st Mar.	12th April.
YEBOSHI MARU	...	T. Kon	8th April	22nd April
RIOJUN MARU	...	T. Irisawa	21st April	3rd May.
TAKASAKI MARU	.	A Mocker	29th April	13th May.
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	12th May	24th May.
YETOROFU MARU	...	K. Sato	20th May	3rd June.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	2nd June	14th June.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	R. Takeda	10th June	24th June.
KOGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	23rd June	5th July.
MOYORI MARU	...	Jas. H[illegible]	1st July	15th July.
YEBOSHI MARU	...	T. [illegible]	14th July	26th July
RIOJUN MARU	...	T. Irisawa	22nd July	5th Aug.
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocker	4th Aug	16th Aug.
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler.	12th Aug	26th Aug.

For Freight apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row,
Fort, Bombay

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

FOR SALE
BOILER AND ENGINE.

A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, with Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies in good condition. May be seen by appointment Apply to "B. G.," care of this Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 27th Jan.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
DUMBA	1,700	Thur. 23rd Jan.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 24thJan.	7 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 27th Jan., calling at Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 23rd Jan., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwas, and Bagdad.

FOR ADEN AND EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, sailing on or about 12th February calling at Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,308 tons, sailing on or about 15th Feb.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY,
20th January, 1908.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on	
AFRICA	4596	A. Bilaffer	1st Feb	1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	18th Feb.	1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March	1908.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th March	1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April	1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April	1908
KORRBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May	1908.
BOHEMIA	4283	M. Dabcevich	16th May	1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June	1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
‡ ISTOCK	2891	M. Ticac	25th Jan, 1908
• † NIPPON	6817	F. Tarabecchia	25th Feb. 1908
• † AUSTRIA	7588	G. Gillhuber	26th Mar. 1908.
• † VORWAERTS	5990	B. Bednarz	24th Apr. 1908.
• † PERSIA	5895	P. Craglietto	25th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.
‡ Takes no Passengers.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
PERSIA	5895	P. Craglietto	24th Feb. 1908

For further particulars regarding passage apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 53, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date 1907.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3969	21st Jan. 08.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	12th Feb, "
OLYMPIA	C.F.Osborne,R.N.R.	5124	29th "
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	18th Mar "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5,106	26th "
CASTALIA	F. S Blight	6,300	11th April "
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3,069	19th "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	14th May "
OLYMPIA	C.F.OsborneR.N.R.	5,124	27th "
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	14th June "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5,106	25th "
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6,300	15th July "

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 385
Bombay to Port Said.	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea).	Rs. 605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York.	Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1038

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked • have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave

For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay,

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
• REISCHTAG	2085	Ihle	24thJan. 1908

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 7th DECEMBER, 1907.

Messrs. O. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON.
TELEGRAMS, "KEYMER, LONDON."

NOTICE

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad Fo Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette* Office

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIFE

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.

Apply for Particulars.

BRANCH OFFICE: SECY. C. M. ROSS, ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING, 42/48, *Church Gate Street*, BOMBAY

AGENTS: T. H. MOORE & Co. HUMMUM STREET.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1906

ISSUED FOR	£2,384,400
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,750,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£29,222,600

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at Death or at the end of			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,00,00,000, INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

NOTICE

THE FILE of the 'BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

BOMBAY RACES.

PRISMATIC OR TELESCOPIC BINOCULARS.

SPECIAL CASH PRICES DURING SEASON.

GOERZ-TREIDER PRISMATIC BINOCULARS

ONCE FOCUSSED, ALWAYS FOCUSSED, WORLD FAMOUS.

No. 20—Magnification 6×. A compact Glass for Racing and other Field Purposes.

Special Cash Price Rs. 100.

No. 30—Magnification 8×. Most Suitable for Racing, Shikar or Military Purposes.

Special Cash Price Rs. 114-8.

MARCKS AND CO.'S HIGH GRADE PRISMATIC BINOCULARS.

The Cheapest ever offered to the public.

Special Cash Price Rs. 72.
London Retail Price £ 5-5.

Superior magnifying Power:—Weight under 13 ozs., London made in its entirety, Brilliant field of vision. Easy Manipulation. Extreme portability.

FLAMMARION BINOCULARS.

Constructed under the patronage of the eminent ASTRONOMER, FLAMMARION, F. R. A. S. A perfect Field Glass with Achromatic Lenses, as used by 21 of the British Regiments stationed in India.

Special Cash Price Rs. 30.

Binoculars complete in case with Shoulder Straps from the Sole Indian Agents.

MARCKS & CO., LD.

LIPTON'S

E
A
S

FRAGRANT REFRESHING

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105 MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEALERS in Italian, French, and German OILMAN STORES and PROVISIONS.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, and all other kinds of Cheese.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes always fresh in stock throughout the year.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS, CHESTNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, and MUSCATEL RAISINS, all guaranteed fresh, and of Italian produce.

PURE OLIVE OIL, and PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

ITALIAN WINES of all descriptions from the best Houses.

GRIGNOLINO CLARET WINE in great demand, "the Genuine, only Rs. 10 per dozen.

Singapore and Hongkong RATTAN CHAIRS, SOFAS, WORK BASKETS, etc., always in stock and in great demand.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH. ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 16 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it work as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay

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COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 10,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 10,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 11,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld

LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON,

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
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Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,800 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,475,000
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J. GREIG,
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ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS	" 15,050,000

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AMRITA BAZAR MEDICAL HALL,
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THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government. Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S.S. "AFRICA" from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 12½ per cent. on the paid up Capital for the year ending 31st December, 1907, will be paid to Registered Shareholders, on and after MONDAY, the 20th instant, at the Offices of the Association, Oriental Buildings.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

Bombay, 17th January 1908.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS in duplicate for COALING His Majesty's Ships at Bombay, for 18 months from the 1st April, 1908, will be received by the ASSISTANT PAYMASTER IN CHARGE Royal Naval Depot, Bombay, up to NOON, on the 10th February, 1908. Tenders to be superscribed "Tender for Coaling H. M. Ships."

SEALED TENDERS in duplicate for PURCHASE of EMPTY CASKS, from the Admiralty Victualling Depot at Bombay for 18 months from the 1st April, 1908, will be received by the ASSISTANT PAYMASTER IN CHARGE, Royal Naval Depot, Bombay, up to NOON, on the 10th February, 1908. Tenders to be superscribed "Tender for Purchase of Empty Casks."

SEALED TENDERS in duplicate for the SUPPLY of LIGHTERS, STEAMBOATS and COOLIES to the NAVAL ORDNANCE DEPOT, at Bombay, for 18 months from the 1st April 1908 will be received by the ASSISTANT PAYMASTER IN CHARGE Royal Naval Depot, Bombay, up to NOON, on the 10th February, 1908. Tenders to be superscribed "Tender for Supply of Lighters, etc., to N. O. Depot."

In any of the above the Commander-in-Chief does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender. Tender forms can be obtained at this Office.

G. B. OSBORNE.
Assistant Paymaster in Charge,
Royal Naval Depot, Bombay.

20th JANUARY, 1908.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR LUBRICATING OILS.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive Tenders at his Office, opposite the Church Gate Station, Bombay, upto 1 P.M., on MONDAY, the 27th Instant, for the SUPPLY of the following kinds of LUBRICATING OILS, to this Railway, for one year, commencing from 1st February, 1908.

1. Oil for Valves and Cylinders—Estimated quantity = 80 Tons.
2. Coach Oil for Axle Boxes—Estimated quantity = 120 Tons.

2. Tenders must be made out on the Company's authorised form which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his Office, on payment of Annas 8 for each copy.

3. Tenders must be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Lubricating Oils."

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. P. JOHNSON,
Loco. and Carriage Superintendent.

PAREL WORKS,
18TH JANUARY, 1908.

OFFERS are invited for the PURCHASE during the official year 1908-09 of UNSORTED WOOLLEN and COTTON SWEEPINGS accumulated in the Army Clothing Factory, Alipore. Quotations (Price per lb. Ex godown) will be received up to the 3rd February, 1908. The successful offerer will have to execute a formal contract and lodge a security deposit of Rs. 500.

G. W. PALIN, Lt.-Colonel,
Supdt., Army Clothing Factory.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS FOR ARTHOTHAYA PUNNIYAKALAM FEAST AT DANUSHKOTI IN THE ISLAND OF RAMESWARAM, ON 2ND FEBRUARY, 1908.

CHEAP 2nd and 3rd Class RETURN TICKETS will be issued at all Stations on the South Indian Railway, 75 miles and more distant from Rameswaram at single fare and one half for the double journey to Rameswaram for Passengers visiting Danushkoti in the Island of Rameswaram during the Arthothaya Punniyakalam Feast to be held on 2nd February, 1908.

The Return Tickets at reduced fares will be issued from 20th January, 1908 to 1st February, 1908 (both days inclusive) and will be available for return journey up to and inclusive of 15th February, 1908.

If used for the Return Journey after the 15th February, 1908, the difference between the reduced and Ordinary Fares will be levied.

Reserved accommodation will not be provided for concession ticket holders.

ABDULLA & CO., LD.,

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CIGARETTE SPECIALISTS.

ABDULLA'S CIGARETTES DE LUXE"

Are the **Best**, as supplied for the Royal Tour of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales and Suite during 1905,

The Selection of the Tobacco and its Manufacture being under English Supervision.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS FORTNIGHTLY ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT THE INDIAN AGENCY

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FRESH STOCK! LATELY RECEIVED!

Our Guaranteed

CARRAIGE RUBBER TYRES,

Challenge Competition.

DUNLOP'S—THE WORLD'S BEST.

MOTOR TYRES & TUBES

Of every description in stock.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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A grand display of Brand New Goods for LADIES. Expressly Ordered for this Season.

PROVISION 15 per cent. cheaper than Market Rates.

A visit means a lot of saving.

Our Prices defy Competition.

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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS

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Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.

BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per HANSA Line Steamer "LIEBENFELS," from BREMEN, HAMBURG, ANTWERP, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Steamer, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at the Prince's Dock.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to Survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within Seven days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Surveys will be granted on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

Unless Consignees of CARGO IN BAGS prefer their Claims for Damage or Shortage within three days after the discharge of their respective goods, no Survey will be granted.

GLADE & Co.,
Agents, Hansa Line of Steamers.

Bombay, 20th January, 1908.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS
- STEEL BEAMS
- STEEL ANGLES
- STEEL TEES
- CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

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JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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WANTED—Known our Asthma Mistura as the next Friend in distressing fits. Instant relief in the first dose. No more sleepless nights, restless days. Failures negative. Positive rational cures. Challenged even in the worst types. We can confidently recommend this to any Asthmatic sufferer. Price Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 per bottle. Supplied from Manager, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—

Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern Abhi Bakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thana Cloth, Susi, Hunting Cloth, Khaki Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths, Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.

HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Guernseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.

THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c

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Are you suffering from Dyspepsia or Indigestion?

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It is strongly recommended by medical men in above complaints and in many affections of chest and heart as Asthma Palpitation, &c., which are only simulated diseases arising from disordered stomach.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY OF IT.

From MRS. ELIZABETH WAGENTREIBER, Delhi:—"With much pleasure and many thanks I beg to acknowledge the benefit I derived from your far-famed 'Essence of Papiya.' I suffered from Dyspepsia in a most painful form and found great relief after taking the first two bottles and continued to take four more. After the sixth I felt so much better that I left off taking it regularly but if at any time I feel the old pain and symptoms returning, I immediately take another bottle of the Essence. I am now able to eat more and can change my diet without fear of what were to me most dreaded attacks of indigestion."

From MR. E. L. M. ASANSOLE, E. I. Railway:—"I had very bad Dyspepsia, my food used to turn rotten and sour my stomach and I used one bottle of Essence of Papiya and now I am sure I could digest a brick. It has thoroughly cured me of Dyspepsia, hence I have so much confidence in your medicines. You certainly deserve credit for introducing such a medicine to poor suffering dyspeptics. You may certainly publish what I have said about your Papiya Essence."

From MR. W. F. LEGGE, Buttowrah Jaunpore:—"I had for several months been suffering from severe attacks of Dyspepsia and loss of appetite, and in fact lost over 4 stone in weight, when a friend who had for years been a sufferer from the same disorder, advised me to try your Edward's Papiya Essence, which he said had done him a wonderful deal of good. I followed his advice and I am happy to say, have found relief. I have taken it according to the instructions on the bottles; am no longer troubled with indigestion and have recovered my appetite. As I think this agreeable remedy should be generally known, you are at liberty to publish this statement."

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THE
SCARLET TROUBADOURS,
Formerly Scarlet Mysteries,
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY.
PRICES—Rs. 4, 3, 2 and Re. 1.
Commence 9-30 P.M.

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GRAND CHILDREN'S MATINEE.
Children—Re. 1 to all Parts of the House.
Special Concession for Schools.
ADULTS AS USUAL.
Commence at 4 P.M. Sharp.
Plan of Seats at SOUNDY'S.

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GRAND OPENING NIGHT!
GRAND OPENING NIGHT!!
THURSDAY EVENING,
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Larger and Better than Ever.

FIRST MATINEES,
SATURDAY & WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS
January 25th and 29th.
Performance at 4 Sharp.
Doors Open one hour earlier.
Children Half-Price to Matinees only to all parts.

N. B.—The Box plan will open at the Circus Pavilion.

ON THE ESPLANADE,

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PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Box of 6 chairs, Rs. 20; Single seat in Box, Rs. 4; Dress Circle chairs, Rs. 3; Second chairs, Rs. 2; Stall (carpeted seat) Re. 1; Gallery (for Natives only) As. 8.

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE,—Proprietress,
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UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS
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THE CORRICKS
PRESENTED BY
MAURICE E. BANDMANN
THREE NIGHTS ONLY.
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,
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GRAND MATINEE
ON WEDNESDAY AT 3-30.
Children Half-price to all parts.

ON WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22ND.
GRAND NAVAL NIGHT.
Under the distinguished patronage and in the presence of
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1. Catch the Kid (Comic) ... ... 275 ft.
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ON THE LAWN,
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G. I. P. Orchestral Band,

Prizes will be given for the most original costumes 4 for Ladies and 4 for Gentleman,

Cards with names, and costumes should be handed in at Entrance Gate,

ADMISSION:—Non Members Re. 1 each.

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TO-DAY,
TUESDAY USUAL SESSIONS.
WEDNESDAY Do.
POLO MATCH AT 10-30,
IN PREPARATION
THE SECOND GRAND
FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.
EARLY IN FEBRUARY.
Private Club Session
Every Thursday,
From 6 to 8 o'clock.
BAND IN ATTENDANCE.
OTHER DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

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DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Re. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain. Share Lists and Rates of Exchange. List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10 Single copy Annas 4 "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadows Street.

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OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE." No. 8038 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

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This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

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GENT'S COMPLETE SUIT
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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Upada, 3,385 tons, Captain W Stewart, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE Hansa Line steamer Barenfels, 3,416 tons, Captain F Engelage, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg via Colombo, in ballast.

THE steamer Candlesboe, 3466, tons, Captain W Hall, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Barry, 12th December, with cargo of coal.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon, 2,286 tons, Captain C Pagan, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from East London, 1st January in ballast.

THE steamer Baron Fairlie, 2,323 tons, Captain J Tarfor, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 943 tons, Captain R J Rickford, sailed yesterday for Karrachi, with a general cargo and passengers,

THE Hansa Line steamer Lowenburg, 2,959 tons, Captain H T Sockins, sailed yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen, with a general cargo.

THE B I S.N Co's steamer Waroonga, 1,608 tons, Captain H Bamber, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf, via Karrachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia, S N Co's steamer Naseri, 911 tons, Captain G LeMuro, cleared yesterday for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Hall Line steamer Grantly Hall, 2,585 tons, Captain Lewis, sailed yesterday for New Port, with a cargo of manganese ore.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Vorwaertsr 3,227 tons, Captain B Bednarz, sailed yesterday fo, Kobe, via Colombo, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Hansa Line steamer Libenfels, 2,857 tons, Captain H Wittenburg, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg 15th December, with a general cargo and explosives.

THE steamer Cabots, 2,845 tons, Captain G B Schiaffin, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Venice 20th December, with a general cargo and one cabin and 10 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain J T Hirst, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and 85 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Africa, 2,565 tons, Captain A Bellaffer, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Trieste, brought a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCK—JAN. 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Macdonald	3113	Hayward	C'gong	23-1	F Muir & Co
C&R Singapore	2735	Taylor	Antwerp	25-1	W & A G & Co
D & E Buceros	7595	Hutchins	Philadelphia	22-1	R A Willis
F Colaba	3897	Robertson	Antwerp	25-1	M M & Co
G Moshtari	1110	Gore	Mauritius	22-1	B & P S N Co
K Colenso	2533	Branton	Hull	30-1	F Muir & Co
L Reichstag	2089	Thie	Z'bar	24-1	A Strandes
L Courland	760	Ebrahim		23-1	Bo S N Co
M Mozaffari	1387	Malony	R S Ports	22-1	B & P S N Co
O Bardistan	2591	Davis	Leith	20-1	M M & Co
Q Umsinga	1895	Muller	Hull	25-1	W & A G & Co
P D H W					
Indravati	513	Fakeera	M'glore	21-1	B S N Co
Pounai	552	Shanghai	B'nagar	21-1	B S N Co
Sabarmati	524	Mahomed	K'chi	21-1	Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1 Britannia	1969	Garlick	L'pool	21-1	G & A G & Co
4 Clan Gordon	2286	Pagean	Dunkirk	31-1	F Muir & Co
5 Pasha	3830	Mackinnon	K'chi	20-1	F Morrison & Co
6 Caboto	2846	Schieffino	Calcutta	24-1	S C Italiana
7 Gutenfels	3551	Diddichen	Hamburg	25-1	Glade & Co
8 Africa	2565	Bilaffer	Trieste	1-2	E Scarpa
10 & 11 Delta	4779	Daniel	Shanghai	22-1	P & O Co
12 Egypt	4178	Summers			P & O Co
13 Clan Maclan	3008	Gray			F Muir & Co
15 Riojun Maru	2379	Irisawa	Kobe	29-1	N Y Kaisha
16 Zoroaster	2375	Ewan	L'pool	22-1	K Nixon & Co
M W D D					
Caledonia	3599	Tocqiet	London	8-2	P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Barenfels s	Engelage	H'burg, via Colombo
	Libenfels s	Wittenburg	Hamburg, Dec 15
	Baron Fairlie s	Farfor	Calcutta, Jan 9

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Fylgia (Swidish Man of War)	Ekeland	Colombo
	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi
	Lowenburg s	Sockins	Hamburg, &c
	Upada s	Stewart	Rangoon
	Vorwaerts s	Bednarz	Kobe
	Grantly Hall s	Lewis	Newport

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Naseri, Lemure, for Persian Gulf
" Waroonga, Bamber, for Persian Gulf

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Colenso, for Hull, &c
" Africa, for Trieste, &c
" Dumra for Persian Gulf, &c
" Moshtari, for Jeddah, &c
" Ville-de-la Ciotat, for Marseilles

DAILY EXPORTS.—JAN. 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Tzoroaster s—4 bales silk waste Killick Nixon and Co; 560 cwts oil cakes Glade and Co: 100 bales hemp, G Madhowji and Co.

Britannia s—100 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 35 bales wool N. Goculdas, 45 bales wool M Vully, 9 bales wool M Ramjidas. 28 bales wool and 23 bales goat hair, R M Kooka, 71 bales cotton waste S Ramji and Co; 21 bales hemp, E Tajbhoy and Co; 60 cwts leather pekers P Bhimji.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—48 cwts Aloes A H Mawji and Co.

Singapore s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 3,184 cwts myrabollams G Madhowji and Co.

FOR NEWYORK.

Britannia s—5 cases F brassware, Thos Cook and Son.

FOR LYONS.

V de la Ciotat-s s—83 bales silk King-King and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Britannia ss—1 case carpet and 3 c/s brassware Thos-Cook and Son.

FOR HULL.

Umsinya s—2,000 cwts cottonseed Volkart Bros, 4,200 cwts myrabollams A Khimji, 2,100 cwts cottonseed, David Sassoon and Co.

Colenzo s—14,000 cwts cottonseed and 1,000 cwts fennyroc Volkart Bros, 40 bales hemp J N Kapadia and Co; 3,055 cwts myrabollums Wagji Bechar.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Gorden s—440 bales cotton E Spinner and Co 495 bales cotton D D Curanee and Co; 330 bales cotton Dewadker and Co; 4000 cwts linseed L Drefuse and Co; 4000 cwts linseed and 3000 cwts poppyseed E D Sassoon and Co; 3,999 cwts teelseed E D Sassoon and Co; 550 bales cotton Volkert Bros; 4,000 cwts linseed and 1,000 cwts poppyseed J Facheree, 209 cwts cottonseed and Drefuse and Co; 320 bales cotton N Cursetji and Co; 1,000 cwts buffalo horns E Mahmed, 4002 cwts teelseed Societa Coloniel Italian 840 bales cotton, and 1,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers; 1000 tons Manganese ore, K Nixon and Co; 275 bales cotton G Dossa and Co; 3.000 cwts poppyseed Shaw Wallace and Co; 220 bales cotton Ewart Latham and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Singapore s—15 bales twist J A Begbie and Co; 150 bales hemp P Bhimji, 10 bales hemp D M Doongaji and Co: 487 cwts myrabollum W Bechur, 55 bales cotton Bamji and Co; 7 bales twist N Cursetji;

Colaba s—4077 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers

FOR HAMBURG.

Gutenfels s—220 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 450 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 117 bales hemp P Bhimji; 31 cwts bones M Jamal, 3172 cwts myrabollums E Oomersy and 110 bales cotton and 10 bales twist Bamji and Co; 105 cwtsgum P Jethabhoy 110 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 58 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers 2 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—2120 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 2000 cwts teelseed Shaw C Wallace and Co; 2040 teelseed Worman and Co; 55 bales cotton Bamji and Co: 55 bales cotton Bamji and Co; 440 bales cotton David Sassoon and Co

FOR VENICE.

Africa s—100 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton Ewart Latham and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Ville de la Ciotat s—6 cwts rubber-tyre, P B Petit and Co; 9,430 cwts teelseed, 990 cwts linseed, and 990 cwts rapeseed, J Fachere.

FOR HAVRE.

Zoroaster s—1,040 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji; 2,000 cwts linseed, J Fachere.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—300 bales cotton, P B Petit and Co; 7 3/4 cwt ganda horns, M H E Elias and Co; 40 cwts feshfins, Rehimtoola Dhunji, and Co; 2 cases cow bazar, Bhimjee Sayat; 24 chests opium, S J David and Co; 12 chests opium, B Bomanji and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—145 bales twist, M B Kaisha.

Rajonmaru s—500 cwt onions, R E Dadachanjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—54 chests opium, S J David and Co; 26 chests opinm, C Bomanji and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Delta s—200 bales cotton. J B Petit and Co.

Rajonmaru s—57 cwts gum, Abdula Majee Monjee and Co.

FOR YOKNHAMA.

Delta s—2 phage-rose oil, N S Bharoocha Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Riojee Maru s—4,000 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING. | [20TH JANUARY 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—

The Bank of Bombay cash balance is Rs. 34 lacs down.

Exchange :—

The market has been somewhat irregular to-day. In the morning the Banks generally quoted 1s. 3 29-32d. T.T. and 1s. 3 15-16d. for demand Bank Bills and 1s 4 3-16d. for 3 months' sight credits. One Bank, however, was willing to sell ready demand at 1s 3 31-32d. while another would take ready bills at 1s 4 5-32d. 3 months' sight, but very far were offered. Private demand was placed for Friday at 1s. 3 31-32d. and 30 months' sight bills for April-May at 1s. 4 1-32d. Far Eastern rates are steadier.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 3 29/32d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 15/16d.
Credits—3 months' sight	1s. 4 3/16d
Do. 6 months sight	1s. 4 3/8d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs	169 1/2
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks.	138 3/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight	140 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight	150 3/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight	188

Government Paper.

The market opened to-day at 96 1-8 ready and 96 1-4 for the settlement. In the morning rates were fairly steady but when it became known that the Bank of Bombay balance was down the dealers became sellers and business for the settlement was done down to 96 1-8. Rates then became steady and closed with buyers as under. Calcutta market is advised as 95 7-8 ready and 96 1-4 for delivery in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 96
1st Settlement	" 96·2

Bullion :—

On Saturday Bar silver in London closed 1/16 up at 25 11/16 for ready, and unchanged for forward at 25¼. Business was quiet in our local market. Ready bars opened at 66 13/16 *ex* duty and closed at 66⅞. Forward rates are noted below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	5	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	2	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready	66	12	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	66	12	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	66	8	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

There was little or no change in rates from Saturday's closing quotations on the opening of the market this morning. During the day prices kept fairly steady, and business in settlements was done at current rates. There is little enquiry for forward but in ready cotton a fair business was put through at Colaba by shippers, while Mills were also in the market. At the close prices are steady as under.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	274	March
Good M. G. Broach	267	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	232	Jan.
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	225/6	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola	221/2	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti	221/2	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	207	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	200	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	203	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	196	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals	191/2	"
Good Westorns	240	Ap.-May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	254	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet
Estimated Sales	7,000 bales.
Total Imports	13,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.
6 05	6·06	6 06	6·06	6 06
+01	+02	+02	+02	+02
J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	
6·03	6·00	5 90	5·76	
+01	+01	+02	+02	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is quiet but steady with only a small enquiry. We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 7 14 0 B. T.
Apl.-May	" 8 8 0 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is quiet and prices are unchanged. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore, Apl.-May	Rs. 9 4 6 R.T
Yellow Guzerat	" 9 10 0 B.T

Gingellyseed :—

The market is steady at the decline with business doing. We quote :—

Bold White, 85 p.c.	Rs. 58 8 0
" " 75 p.c.	" 57 8 0
White Havre	" 58 8 0
Black Kutni	" 51 0 0
Yellow Hinganghat	" 61 8 0

Poppyseed :— Rs. 10 14 0

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Castorseed :—

Ready Rs. 34 0 0 Apl.-May. Rs. 35 0 0

Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :— Rs. 25 0 0

Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :— Rs. 5 5 0

Tone—Firmer.

Groundnuts— Rs. 44 8 0

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, Apl.-May Rs. 6 2 0 R.T.

Tone—Quiet but steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,340 X. D.
India	58¼ C. D.
Indian Specie Bank	50 C. D.

Mills :—

Century	1,840
David	383½
Kohinoor	732¼
Maneckji Petit	3,175
Standard	1,150

Presses :—

New Mofussil	580

Miscellaneous :—

Bamankua Manganese	2 Prem.
Colaba Land and Mill	1,005
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	44
Treacher and Co	625

RAIKWAYS :—

Amritsar-Patti	109
Tapti Valley	430

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	14,988	bales.
Wheat	1,385	cwts
Linseed	178	"
Rapeseed	38	"
Gingellyseed	3,444	"
Poppyseed	58	"
Groundnuts	1,138	"
Castorseed	2,374	"
Rice	1,594	"
Myrabollams	13,259	"
Cottonseed	4,195	"
Mowraseed	299	"
Gram	140	"
Joowar	4,019	"
Maize	377	"

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 18th January 1908, as compared with the statement of 11th Jan. 1908 :—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 11. Rs.	Jan. 18. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	97,00,000	97,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	33,41,259	40,59,171
Public Deposits at Branches	43,77,822	55,43,626
Other Deposits	8,19,56,736	7,99,17,064
Post Bills	13,329	13,328
Sundries	20,45,626	19,16,073
Rs.	11,16,34,772	11,11,48,262
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,34,42,933	1,35,45,057
Other authorised Securities	18,74,282	16,67,978
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,87,88,172	2,11,96,785
Loans do. do. do.	1,81,44,836	1,97,77,156
Bills discounted and purchased	2,58,43,981	2,48,61,172
Dead Stock	3,30,884	3,30,958
Stamps	5,636	5,521
Bullion	4,23,083	3,91,965
Balances with other Banks	9,23,333	10,71,775
Sundries	3,10,555	2,81,501
Cash	3,15,47,658	2,80,88,394
	11,16,34,772	11,11,48,262

INDIAN COAL SHARES.

At the moment, says the "Pioneers" Commerical Correspondent at Calcutta, nothing has a chance with the speculator but "Coal Shares," and these have again been dealt in very freely, but at prices which cannot be called more than steady. Some companies have shown a small rise, but top prices have not been maintained, the attitude of the market at the moment being one of pure and simple speculation, speedy profit-taking being the order of the day. A small syndicate will boom a share or shares, and then clear out, often carrying through the complete operation in one day, so that it behoves the simple operator to be wary and not be led astray by an apparent smart rise in any scrip, as the chances are that it is being skilfully engineered, and he may be left "Raneegunges" are a case in point—opened at Rs. 39-8, touched Rs. 45, and closed quiet at Rs. 42, having been as low as Rs. 41. There has been some dissatisfaction expressed with the management of the "East Indian Coal Company," and it would give more general satisfaction to the body of the shareholders if the suggestions made received the very careful attention of the managing agents. An office in London seems altogether uncalled for when the bulk of the shareholders are in Calcutta. The list contains several new companies, all of which already stand at a premium.

BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF EARNINGS.

Earnings for December 1907.		Increase or Decrease on previous year.	Increase or Decrease since 1st July 1907, over corresponding period last year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Traction—Horse	59,991	—72,053	—3,47,394
Do. —Electric	95,467	+95,467	+4,21,126
General Lighting and Power Supply*	28 204	+10,161	+77,749
	Rs. 1,83,662	+33,575	+1,51,481

* Exclusive of power supplied to the Tramway.

DEATH OF MR. BALAJI PANDURANG.

We regret to have to record the death of Mr. Balaji Pandurang on Sunday afternoon at his residence in Girgaum Back Road, at the advanced age of 79 years. Mr. Balaji Pandurang was born in 1829 at Surat of Dakshani Desbastha Brahman parents belonging to a priestly family which had originally been inhabitants of Khandesh, but had migrated to Gujerat in old times. He received his early education in the vernacular and English at Surat, and afterwards the late Prof. Green brought him with him to Bombay in 1848. In Bombay he was a fellow-student of the late Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas and Mr. Pestonji Jehangir, the retired Alienation Settlement Officer of Government, in the Elphinstone Institution and College where the late Mr. Green was a professor. He was a great lover of science and philosophy and had a special taste for Mathematics from his boyhood, which he retained to the last. After finishing his college course in those pre-University days he was employed, along with the late Mr. Nanabhai Haridas, as a translator and interpreter in the late Supreme Court in 1852, which was afterwards changed into the Bombay High Court. He served in the late Supreme and present High Court for 38 years, rising gradually to the highest post of Chief Translator and Interpreter in his department, from which he retired in 1890. During his long and meritorious service he won the highest regard of the Judges and particularly of the late Sir Mathew Sausse and Sir Joseph Arnould, Sir Michael Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent, under whom he served, by his sterling worth, high moral character and rare abilities, He was a self-made man and by dint of his own exertions he rose to a responsible position in life Since his retirement from Government service, though he led a quiet and unostentatious life, he took great interest in all public movements in the country. He was a social reformer in his own quiet way and assisted the widow marriage movement on this side of India. He was one of the original founders, along with the late Mr. Vishnu Parasharam Shastri Pandit, of the Hindu Widow Marriage Association and bore the brunt of the enormous labour in strongly supporting the cause. He privately helped many students in prosecuting their course of studies and in furthering their future prospects in life. He was a well known man in almost all the Indian communities of Bombay and was particularly popular among the Banias and Bhatias, among whom he has left many friends who entertained great respect for him. He also leaves among the Parsees of Bombay many friends who respected him. He was a Justice of the Peace and a Fellow of the University of Bombay. He leaves a son and a daughter and a large circle of friends and relations to mourn his loss.

THE B. D. PETIT GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Secretary begs to announce the following contributions towards the above named Hospital.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously announced	12,51,771	2	9
Mr Burjorjee Sorabjee Godraj	750	0	0
Mr Jamsedjee Dhunjishaw in memory of his mother Bai Dossibai Dhunjishaw, who died on 11th January 1908, at Poona, in her Oothamna ceremony	500	0	0
Mr Dhunjishaw Ardeshir Bolton in memory of the late Mr Ardeshir Dhunjibhoy Bolton	500	0	0
In memory of the 1st Bej of the late Mr Dhunjibhoy B Mehta	250	0	0
Mr Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy	100	0	0
Bai Soonabai R D Tata (2nd contribution)	100	0	0
In sacred memory of the anniversary of Mr Camajee Pestonji F Cama, on Roze Ader, Mah Sherevur 1277 Kadmi	91	0	0
From the relatives of the late Bai Bachubai R Wacha	40	0	0
"From a Zoroastrian"	20	0	0
Mr Bduljee Bhicajee Kumana	10	0	0
A Zoroastrian Lady in sacred memory of her daughter on Roze Aneram, Mah Tear	10	0	0
In sacred memory of Bai Dhunbai Sorabji on her Baj	10	0	0
In memory of Mr Cursetji Jamsetji Maneckaha on his anniversary on Roze Moher, Mah Sherevur Kadmi	10	0	0
In sacred memory of the anniversary of Mr Muncherji Sorabji Mehta, on Roze Ardibert, Mah Amurdad, Shanshai	10	0	0
In sacred memory of the anniversary of my late grand-father Mr Camaji Pestonji Cama, on Roze Ader, Mah Sharevur 1277 Kadmi	10	0	0
From "J" in memory of Dara	5	0	0
From a Zoroastrian, on Roze 5, Mah 5	5	0	0
Sums under Rs four	3	0	0
Total	Rs. 12,54,195	2	9

IT TAKES PURE
RICH RED BLOOD
COURSING THROUGH
YOUR VEINS

to face the Winter's Cold Successfully.

Every one needs to have their blood thoroughly cleansed and in good condition at the approach of winter, so we recommend to all

PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

As the greatest of tissue builders and rich-red-blood making tonics. It is the best general system tonic and rebuilder we have ever sold and we daily recommend it to all who are in the least run down, thin, tired out and appetite gone. If you think you need a vacation and a rest and can't take one, don't get blue and depressed, take Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and you will be surprised how soon you will pick up.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increase wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored. Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills. V. P. P. Extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co, 155G Market Bombay, No.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GRAHAM—January 12, at Abbottabad, the wife of Captain A. M. Graham, 5th Goorkhas, of a daughter.

ELSMIE—January 16, at Jullundur, the wife of Major A. M. S. Elsmie, I. A., of a daughter.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
62-64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY, SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED; CREPES—EMBROIDERED; SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED Always in Stock. JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 15m. Sun sets, 6h. 25m. High water, 1-6m., 0-58a. Low water, 7-18m. 6-46a.

Bombay Hunt, the White House.

Chamber of Commerce, balloting for election of Deputy Chairman, 10a.m. to 4 p.m.

Gaiety Theatre, the Bandmann Company, 9-30 p.m.

The Scarlet Troubadours, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

Skating Rink, Esplanade, 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade, 7 p.m., 8-30 p.m., and 10 p.m.

The Empire Cinematograph, Framji Cowasji Hall, 7 p.m., 8-30 p.m., and 10 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—January 26th, last quarter, 8h., 31-3m. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, January 22.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, Messrs. Wallace and Co.'s office, 4 p.m. Gaiety Theatre, Mr. Bandmann's Company, 9-30 p.m. The Scarlet Troubadours, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. Chamber of Commerce, balloting for election of Deputy Chairman, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 15m. Sun sets, 6h. 25m. High water, 1-31m., 1-32a. Low water, 7-48m., 7-16a.

Thursday, January 23.—Gaiety Theatre, the Bandmann Company, 9-30 p.m. The Scarlet Troubadours, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. Bombay Hunt, Jackal Club, Harmston's Circus in Bombay. Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 15m. Sun sets, 6h 26m. High water, 1-58m., 2-8a. Low water, 8-18m., 7-46a.

Friday, January 24.—B. B. and C I. Volunteer Rifles, Sergeants' Ball, Mechanics' Institute. Royal Scots' annual athletic Sports, Colaba Parade Ground. The Scarlet Troubadours, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. Harmston's Circus, Esplanade. Sun rises, 7h. 15m. Sun sets, 6h. 27m. High water, 2-28m. 2-47a. Low water, 8-17a.

Saturday, January 25.—Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Royal Scots' Annual Athletic Sports, Colaba Parade Ground. Meeting of the University Senate, 5-45 p.m. Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9-30 p.m. The Scarlet Troubadours, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h., 15m.; Sun sets, 6h., 27m; High water, 4-2m., 3-33a.; Low water, 9-24m., 8 53a.

Sunday, January 26.—3rd Sunday after Epiphany. Sun rises, 7h. 15m. Sun sets, 6h. 28m. High water, 3-12m., 4-32a. Low water, 10-9m., 9-15a.

Monday, January 27.—Sun rises, 7h. 15m. Sun sets, 6h. 29m. High water, 4-30m., 5-2a. Low water, 11-10m., 11-51a.

THE meeting of the Tavoy Exploration Syndicate in Liquidation has been adjourned to the 27th instant, for want of a quorum.

AN ABANDONED ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. M. K. Swamy Rao asks us to state that the private performance arranged by him for last evening to introduce an Indian "Sandow" from Madras had to be abandoned at the last minute as the performer was called away from Bombay.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE, PRINCE'S DOCK.—The stewards of the R.M.S. "Egypt," and other friends, are giving a Variety Entertainment (Vocal and Instrumental) this evening, commencing at 8-30 p.m. Admission is free and a collection with be made in aid of the Institute funds.

FATAL BURNS.—On the 11th instant, a Hindu woman residing at Durgadevi left her 9 year old daughter near the fire-place where some food was being cooked, and went down-stairs. The child in the meantime attempted to take hold of the cooking pot, and in the attempt her clothes caught fire. The cries of the child brought neighbours into the room. The fire was put out and the girl was treated for burns, but she succumbed to her injuries yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s. s. "Ville de la Ciotat" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 8-30 a.m. on Thursday the 23rd January 1908. Letters, &c., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer. Parcel mail for France will be closed at 5-30 p.m. the previous day.

TRESPASS.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Setalvad, Inspector Chapman charged one Oomra Jiva with having committed trespass. It appears that the accused went on Saturday last on board the s.s. "Britannia," and entering a cabin, thrust his hand into the pocket of a coat hanging on a peg, when he was discovered in the act and made over to the Police. The accused admitted two previous convictions and was sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE CORRICKS.—A grand Naval programme is being arranged for the performance at the Gaiety Theatre to-morrow evening. H. E. the Governor and Sir George Warrender have promised their patronage, and special life-size pictures depicting scenes of the manœuvres of the Channel Fleet—Naval attack on Porthsmouth—also of the Automobile Race at Dieppe etc. will be exhibited. Altogether the programme will be especially attractive, the songs also partaking of a nautical character. The detailed programme will appear in to-morrow's issue.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENTS.—On Sunday evening while a carriage belonging to Mr. Ali bin Talam, an Arab horse dealer at Belasis Road, was passing along Bhendi Bazar road the horse shied at a passing Fire Escape which was being pulled along the road near the J J. Hospital. The animal suddenly swerved and the carriage collided with another horse attached to the carriage of Mr. Lalji Trickum; the shaft penetrating the breast of the latter, which was killed on the spot. Yesterday afternoon a Hindu woman named Jiribai (20) a mendicant was going along Parel road with a year old girl in her arms, when she was knocked down by a victoria belonging to Mr. N. Dunbar, of Parel. One of the wheels passed over the woman, who was picked up unconscious and taken to the J J. Hospital where she expired on her arrival; the infant suffered a fracture of the arm. The driver, after the accident, drove fast away, but was arrested afterwards.

FORCED TO DO IT.—Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtulla, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, one Bahadhur Butcha was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 69, the property of Fida Ali Hasson Ali his master. The accused was employed by the complainant as a rent-collector. About 15 days ago information was received that the accused had misappropriated about Rs. 70. On making inquiries the complainant learnt that the accused had collected rent from two of the tenants occupying the complainant's chawl, and misappropriated the amount. The accused pleaded that he was employed by the complainant on a monthly salary of Rs. 10. He was not paid for the last four months, and was thus driven to commit the offence. The Magistrate convicted the accused but remarked that it was admitted by the complainant that he had not paid accused his salary for the last four months. He would, under the circumstances, sentence him to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20 with the alternative of two weeks' hard labour.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

SALE OF A CINEMATOGRAPH.

IN the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod delivered judgment in the suit of Edalji Kavasji Plumber against the Paris-India Firm.

His Lordship said that up to 13th February, 1907, the plaintiff and the defendant's Company carried on in partnership the business in Bombay of what was called the Paris Cinematograph. On 13th February, plaintiff agreed to purchase the business with all the stock-in-trade, from the defendant, on the terms mentioned in the letter of that date; plaintiff paid Rs. 5,000 according to the agreement, and the machine, with the films and other accessories, remained in defendant's possession, pending payment of the balance due.

On 4th April, there was a fire in the tent, in which the Cinematograph Exhibition was held: it resulted damage to the extent, according to the defendant's account submitted to the plaintiff. After the fire, the balance amounted to Rs. 6,277, then due by the plaintiff, against which the defendants retained possession of the machinery and stock-of-films, which remained after the fire. The plaintiff was anxious to get possession of these, and correspondence ensued: plaintiff was willing to pay the balance due on delivery of the goods, in terms of letters of 20th and 29th April. At the same time, plaintiff somewhat ingeniously contended, the defendants were in some way responsible for the loss occasioned by the fire.

A settlement was effected at Rs. 3,500. Plaintiff did not pay the Rs. 3,500 by 31st May: defendants then refused to accept less than the whole amount due on the original account, with interest and costs, though the plaintiff offered to pay Rs. 3,500, with interest up-to-date. Eventually, the plaintiff on 19th June paid three sums of Rs. 6.277, Rs. 213, and Rs. 175, under protest, and took possession from the defendants of the remaining machinery and films. After this, plaintiff contended that he had not received all the films charged for in the defendants' accounts. On 19th July, he filed this suit to recover Rs, 2,777, being the excess he had been obliged to pay in Rs. 3,500; to have the sums of Rs. 213 and Rs. 175; refunded and to get delivery of 2,096 metres of films, alleged to have been short delivered, or their value.

His Lordship held that the excess to be paid by the plaintiff was not as damages on default of payment of Rs. 3,500 by the due date: but because it was claimed under the agreement of 13th February, defendants' right to receive it having been revived by the default made in the payment of the lesser sum during the stipulated period, The Court found that the defendants did deliver all the films in their possession. Decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 311 and Rs. 154: he had failed on the main contentions, therefore, he should pay three-fourths of the defendants' costs. The amount payable to him by the defendants to be set-off against the costs payable by him.

A MISCONCEIVED APPLICATION.

IN the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar has disposed of an application in the case of Rukhmabai against Bhagubai and others, suit No. 739 of 1907, for the construction of the terms of an order obtained by consent of the parties on the 18th October 1907, and for insertion of certain terms omitted by oversight on the previous occasion Mr. Ghamat, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Noble, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. G. G. Nadkarni, instructed by Messs. Khenderao, Laud, and Mehta, appeared for the first defendant.

The plaintiff's suit was for partition of the properties left to her and her co-widow, the second defendant, by her deceased husband Vithal Hariba. She alleged that the property had been in the possession of the first defendant, her mother-in-law, as guardian of her husband Vithal, who died a minor in the year 1906. Among other prayers in the plaint was one for appointment of a receiver of all properties particularly described in the plaint, According to plaintiff's allegation, the deceased left immoveable properties in Bombay, in Junnur in the Poona District, and gold and silver ornaments. A schedule of the properties, affixed to the plaint, was divided into three parts. Part 1 included immovable property in Bombay and shares in a joint-stock company. Part 2 included immovable property in Junnur, and part 3 mentioned gold and silver ornaments. On the 18th October 1907, an order by consent for the appointment of a receiver was obtained. By the third clause, the receiver was directed to take possession of immovable properties situated only in Bombay and Junnur, no mention being made of the shares and the ornaments. The plaintiff's counsel now contended that movable properties should also be included in the order, and particularly shares, which were in the schedule of the plaint included among the immovable property, and they created interest in the profits of the immovable property and were in the nature of immovable property.

Mr. Nadkarni, for the defendant, pointed out that the plaintiff's application was misconceived and should therefore, be dismissed. The movable properties were advisedly omitted. His client would not have consented to the order if she was to be deprived of her "stridhan" ornaments and the shares which stood in her name. Under section 44 of the Indian Companies Act, shares were movable property. The plaintiff's including shares in the immovable property would not better her position. If the shares and the ornaments were intended to pass to the receiver, they would have been specifically mentioned in the order as all immovable properties were particularly described by name. The plaintiff could not, therefore, under the guise of speaking to the terms try to insert fresh terms. Plaintiff might move afresh and give notice of motion, if so advised.

His Lordship, after hearing counsel's arguments, disallowed the plaintiff's prayer for the insertion of "movable properties' in the order and directed plaintiff to bear her own costs, Defendants' costs were made costs in the cause.

ENHANCEMENT OF SENTENCE.

IN the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight have disposed of a report of proceedings made by Mr. W. T. W. Baker, acting Sessions Judge of Surat, in a case against Dayal Jadav, who was convicted by Mr. Waman S. Nabar, First Class Magistrate of Chorasi, of voluntarily causing grievous hurt and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of five rupees, or in default further rigorous imprisonment for fifteen days.

Mr. Baker, in his report, stated that the accused caused grievous hurt to the complainant Jogi Keshav by striking him with a thick piece of wood on the head and hand, fracturing the bones of the middle and ring fingers. The offence was proved by the evidence of the prosecution witnesses, and no appeal had been presented by the accused, the period of limitation having now expired. From the evidence of the Hospital Assistant it would appear that the complainant's injuries were of a serious nature, particularly those on the right hand, the points of the first second, and third figures being exposed, and the bone of the middle finger fractured. The middle and ring fingers were permanently rendered useless. Complainant had a wound on the head, exposing the bone and he was in hospital for a fortnight. He was a cultivator, and as such the permanent disablement of two of the fingers of his right hand was a serious matter to him. In these circumstances, Mr. Baker was of opinion that the sentence was inadequate in view of the injuries caused.

Their Lordships enhanced the sentence passed upon the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The sentence of fine was retained.

THE ADEN MUSAFARKHANA.

Suit against Government.

A suit was filed in 1902 in the Court of the Political Resident of Aden, by Ismail Allana and other Cutchi Memons, Trustees of the late Haji Ismail Haji Habib, to recover from the Municipal Officer of Aden the Musafarkhana in Aden for Pilgrims and others erected by Haji Ismail Haji Habib, and which had been taken possession of by the Municipal Officer of Aden on the allegation that the land and building had ceased to be used for the purpose for which they had been granted by Government, namely for a Musafarkhana.

Subsequently, the Plaintiffs applied to the Bombay High Court to transfer the suit here on the ground that the Resident of Aden ought not to be a judge in his own cause. The High Court made the transfer, and the Defendant appealed to the Privy Council against the order; but the Privy Council confirmed the order. The Secretary of State for India was then made a Defendant.

On Saturday a consent decree was taken in the case. Mr. J. Hajibhai Lalji, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., appeared for Plaintiffs, and Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. E. F. Nicholson, appeared for Defendants, before Mr. Justice Macleod. By the consent decree the Defendants agreed to give up possession of the Musafarkhana to be used as a rest house for the use of pilgrims, travellers and other persons not resident id Aden and the rents to be used in repairing it and maintaining the Abban Masjid or other object beneficial to humanity. Defendants were to pay Rs. 1,500 for damages and the Plaintiff's costs.

SUIT FOR POSSESSION.

In the High Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Knight have heard an application from one Nandkishore Dwarkadas praying for revision of the order passed by the Subordinate Judge of Jambusar in a possessory suit. The oppenent in the suit was one Nathabhai Maneklal, who was represented by Mr. Ratanlal. The opponent brought a suit in the Court of the second class Subordinate Judge at Jambusar against one Sada Dasu and obtained a decree for certain lands which were in the possession of the applicant who had resisted the execution of the decree. Thereupon the opponent complained under section 328 of the Civil Procedure Code to the Court which passed an order that the applicant's resistance should be removed. Aggrieved by the said order the applicant applied to the High Court for a revision of the said order. Their Lordships observed that the reasons given by the Judge were apparently inconsistent with his findings. Their Lordships expressed no opinion whatever as to whether the findings or the reasons are correct but as there is an apparent inconsistency between the two, their Lordships directed the Subordinate Judge to retry the suit and record findings consistent with his reasons.

"SOLDIERS' WELCOME."

Proposed Club at Colaba.

Last night a meeting was held at the Temperance Hall, Colaba, in connection with the ceremony of opening a "Soldiers' Welcome," the want of which is very keenly felt in Bombay. The attendance was large and the meeting was presided over by Lady Hughes. Besides, there were present:—Col. Murray, Commanding Royal Scots, Col. Alexandra, Commanding Royal Artillery, Major Pullen R. A., General Greenfield and Mr. James MacDonald. In a graceful little speech, Lady Hughes said that she was very much pleased to find that Mrs. Briggs was now in a position to continue her valuable and unselfish work for the improvement of the soldiers, and she would be very much delighted to hear of its success. She expressed her sympathy with the movement and said that she was positive that all interested in the welfare of soldiers would help this undertaking. She hoped that this would be the foundation of a permanent Soldiers' Home. Mrs. Briggs then addressed the meeting in which she said that the work was first opened by her in 1880 at the Old High Court Buildings. The work, though carreid on in a quiet and unostentatious way, has been recognised by Field Marshal Roberts, and by Military Officers Commanding at Colaba. On account of her failing health she had to remove herself from Colaba for about 18 months and the work which was then practically closed is now, by God's help, resumed and she made a strong appeal for the necessary assistance in the matter.

This was followed by a spirited Address from Dr. Marrett, in the course of which he said that the chief aim and object in opening the Soldiers Welcome was to better the spiritual and moral condition of our friend the British soldier. Variety entertainments, concerts, magic lantern exhibitions and lectures would be the best means to draw these men to the Welcome and get them interested in the Gospel service. He hoped to place before the men the simple plan of the Gospel and let them see the joys of living good Christian lives. After placing before the audience a full scheme of the work, the Doctor concluded:—"We are now looking to those friends interested in this work, who cannot come and personally help, to stand by us and give us financial help—to defray the expenses connected with the varied nature of this noble work. We expect to engage a Bible Woman and want monthly subscriptions towards her upkeep."

Mr. James MacDonald, in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to Lady Hughes, General Greenfield and other Officers, made a stirring speech and requsted the audience to co-operate with the promoters of the noble work which they had undertaken. After partaking of refreshments, which were most liberably served, the meeting dispersed.

FEAST OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY NAME.

The Church of the Holy Name of Jesus, at Wodehouse Road, celebrated its titular Feast on Sunday. It was the first occasion here on which His Grace the Archbishop was to appear robed in full Pontificals at Mass, and no pains were spared to give fitting importance to the occasion. The Church was simply but beautifully adorned with foliage plants; His Grace was met at the main entrance by the acolytes and a few Priests of the regular and secular clergy, and as the procession marched up towards the chancel the choir sang the hymn "Ecce Sacerdos Magnus." While His Grace was being robed, Mr. Mendonsa the organist played the chant "In Nomine Jesu," the refrain being taken up by Messrs. Gomes, Talbot, and Ignatius. High mass was then begun, the choir singing the "Mass Pastoral" by Kruber. After the celebration of High Mass and the reading of two Papal rescripts, His Grace pronounced the Pontifical blessing.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following list of Messages remaining Undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay :—

Karachi Camp, Paul Francis Fernandez, Passenger Linga; Cawnpore, Lachmandass Champaram; Radhanpur, H. H, Nawabshaheb of Radbanpur, Annexee; Raichur, Gwynni, Station Master; Guntur, Govindrao Ghansandars Vadigade; Lahore, L. Altenburger Victoria Hotel; Gadag, Patel Brothers, Mangesh Senoi Street; Wardha, Jamsetji Bilimoria; Margoa, S. S. Dudga Company; Jetalsar, Amedchand; Karachi City, Nathoo Khara Barbhai Mohalla, care of Poonja Attarwalla; Cochin, Gaina Janu care of Upthmse Circle R, Sethna House; Lucknow, Nustonji, Crawford Building Grant Road; Muttra, Ramjee Dugga Chotavari,

THE CATHEDRAL ORGAN.

It was originally thought that the repairs to the Cathedral organ would occupy about fourteen weeks. It is now hoped that the work will be completed before Easter—which will mean that it will have taken thirteen months. The difference between the estimated and the actual time is so great that many have wondered how it could occur. The explanation is that it waf imposible to see how much would be required until the dismantling began, when it was found that an enormous amount that was not expected would have to be done. The wonder is that the organ held together at all, for when once the work has commenced, parts they were seemingly sound collapsed entirely. To this has to be added the uncertainty of Indian labour, a very important factor. The result is that the cost of labour will exceed the estimate by nearly ten thousand rupees.

Amongst the improvements, apart from structural alteration and the addition of new mechanical devises, is the addition of two stops. The most important of these is the gift of Mrs. N. N. Wadia who has presented a 32 Open Diapason on the pedal, an extent copy of the stop in the organ at St. Paul's Cathedral. It consists of twelve pipes only but costs £325. This seems a large amount, but is understandable when it is explained that the C. C. C. C. pipe is two feet four inches square, stands thirty-two feet high including the sound board, and has a mouth piece seven inches across. Six other friends have contributed an orchestral oboe and a "Tuba Mirabilis," and when completed the organ will far surpass in quality anything else in the East.

The extra cost owing to the length of time the repairs have needed is a serious item, and further funds are needed. To help in this direction Lady Maud Warrender is organising a concert which will be held at the Town Hall on February 6, under the patronage of H. E. Sir George Clarke. Lady Maud herself will contribute, while assisting her will be Miss Clarke, Miss Clara Proctor, Mrs. Hick, Mr. G. F. Hill and Mr. E. Faulkener. In addition, members of the Cathedral choir will sing part songs and the Governor's Band will also play. The accompanist will be Mr. Theodore Flint who will be remembered in Bombay as accompanist to Madame Albani. The Organ Fund should benefit largely.

HIGH COURT.—JAN. 21.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short causes.

322-07—Mulla and M—Mahomed Ibrahim bin Shaik howlia Koor vs Mahomedbhai Meherali
835-07—Sorabji and J—Perozshaw Rustomji Daruwala vs Charles Windsor
617-07—Balkrishna and M—Radhavalabh Shivshanker Kale vs Mansuklal Purmanand
714-07—Mehta and S—Jafferbhai Dattoo vs Govind Visram Wadia and Co
750-07—Madhoji K and C—Rukhmandas Udechand vs Ramjidas Merumal and others
770-07—Dinshaw and D—Lachmandas Muthanimal vs Dhulchand Sadaram
771-07—In person Peeroshaw Pestonji Rustom Fram vs Kuwar Mahomed Ikramali Khan
860-07—Dinshaw and D—Lachmandas Multanimal vs aidon Tricumji and others
877-07—Mulji and K—Nacoor Ramji vs Moghul Mahomed Shafi bin Haji Abdulla Kazram
908-07—Mehta and S—Howkumchand Shroopchand and others vs Hajarimull Multanchand and others
947-07—Smethan B and C—Vishnu Hari Barve and others vs R C Keating
949-07—Payne and C—Abdulla Peer Mahomed and others vs Succoor Ganny and others
958-07—Captain and V—R D Sethna vs Dawoodbhai Cassumbhai
979-07—Khunderao L and M—Sadanand Shrikrishnaji vs Ragendrarao Bapuji and other
987-07—Dikshit D and S—Joseph aba Rasario vs John Braz De Silva—Juperson
992-07—Wadia G and Co—Bomanji Framji Wadia and others vs Abdulalli Hakimji

Undefended New Long Causes

851-07—Payne and Co—Mahomed Roshan Hajee Abdul vs Mohsin Bin Saleh

Before the Prothonotary

For Investigation of Panferism

11-07—Jupeson—Ratanbai vs Nowroji Edaljee ; Bhagal—Mulji and K.

Long Causes.

461-06—Craigie L and O—Mulraj Khatao vs Cumbhumpand Akilandaya and others—Bhaishanker K and G—partly decreed.

For further directions and costs on Commercial reports

223-88—M B Chothia John Sanders Slater vs Jamnabai widow Bhaishanker K and G

Long Causes.

411-07—N M—Cama Nuserwanji Muncherji and others vs Devkinandan Biharilal Kanga and P
869-07 Kanga and P—Rustomji Cavasji Karadi and others vs Ruttonji Sorabji Subedhar and others—Ardeshir H D and Co.
218-07—Bhaishanker K and G—Nanji Hariram and another vs Methabai widow and others—Madhowji K and C—
276-07—Payne and Co—Ludha Ebrahim and o vs Gungaprasad Dwarkaprasad and another Mehta and S
251-07—Raghavaya B and N—Pandurag Vishnu Abhyanker and another vs Thucker Dwarkadas Valji in person
132-07—Tyabjee D and Co—Balkisondas Shivlal and another vs Gopaldas Fatechand and another
707-06—Kanga and P—Cowasji Fakirji Sidhvar vs Bomonji Edulji Kashinath and others—Wadia G and Co
55-07—Bhaishunker K and G Girdharlal Chotalal vs Jivabhai Chaturdas Mansukhlal J and H
368-06—Thakurdas and Co N C Macleod vs Joomabhai Jan Mahomed and another Tyabjee D and Co
729-05—E G W and Co Haji Bibi widow vs H H Sir Sultan Mahomed Sha Agakhan and others—Payne and Co

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice DAVAR.)

Summary suit for hearing in Chambers.

859-07—Hiralal and Co—Merwanji and Sons vs Hariram Gouridath and Co

Suits for hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes

401-05—Ardeshir H D and Co—Perozhah Pestonji Bharucha vs Ainai widow and others—K D Shroff—part heard
215-07—Bicknell M and R Ramdas Damodar and another vs Damodar Jewandas Unwalla and P part heard
481-07—Payne and Co Joharmal Meghraj vs Bugunath Ramlal—Kanga and Co—Commercial Cause
771-06—Craigie L and O—Jumnadas Narrondas and others vs The Advocate General of Bombay Little and Co N H & Co and W G and Co

Petition.

In the matter of the Arbitration Act IX of 1899 and in the matter of the arbitration between Mahomed Yusuf Banu and others parties to suit No 225 of 1901 and another Ismail Oomerji Mangera—Ardeshir H D and Co Hawaboo and others Petitioners Ismail Oomerji and others Respondents

Long Causes

60-07—Khunderao L and M—Nagardas Vatsraj vs Anandrao Bhai and others Bicknell M and R and S B and Co
327-07—Bicknell M and R—Anandrao Bhai vs Sittabai widow and others Smetham B and Co K L and M
326-07—Bicknell M and R—Anandrao Bhai vs Lixmon Shivaji Deshmuskh and another Smetham B and Co; K L and M
473-07—Thakurdas and Co—Shapoorji Burjorjee Fraser vs Dayal, Muljee Smetham B and Co,
520-07—Smetham B and Co—Dayal Muljee vs The Fraser Ice Factory Lt and others Thakurdas and Co,
230-07—Kanga and P—Haroon Adam vs Adarjee Jamsetjee Panthaky—Nanu H and Co,
302-07—Shamrao M and H Rustoomjee Jehanger vs Adarjee Jamsetjee Panthaky Nanu H and Co,
600-25849-06—Mulla and M—Mowje Munji vs Kuverji Navrowji and others Bhaishanker K and G and M J and M
58-04—Thakurdas and Co—Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Pranjiwandas Vajiram—Matubhai J and M
183-07—R B and N—A Rosario vs J A de Quadros—D F and D
214-05—Wadi G and Co—Goswami Shri Girdharlalji Mahraj vs Lalubhai Nanabhoy and others—E G W and Co
606-97—Bhaishanker and K and G—The Yokohama Specil Bank Ld, vs Rattanbai and others—Jehangir and S
686-06—Ardeshir H D and Co—Sir Dinshaw M Petit Bt and others vs Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy Bt and others—Craigie L and S

(Before the Hon Mr Justice BEAMAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

138-07—Malvi H M and R Jivandas Dhunji vs Keebowji Herjee—Dikshit D and S part peard
488-07—Tyabji D and Co—Tricumdas Cooverji vs Ranchordas Canji—Payne and Co
492-07—Payne and Co—Sorabji Dadabhoy Lam and others vs Eruchsha Jamsedji Hakim Pestonji R and K
57-04—Tyabji D and Co—Sukhanand Gurmukhrai and others vs Chandrabhan Mohanlal and others—Payne and Co
191-07—Khunderao L and M—Ganputrao Moroji Zaoba vs Wamonrao Shamrao and others—S M and H and N H and Co
378-13281-05—M J and M Sahebram Nihalchand and others vs Karindan Chhotmal and others—Payne and Co
134-07—Mulla and K—Shankar Dagroo vs Pestonji Cowasji Cantinwala and others R B and N
769-06—Dinshaw and D—Lachmondas Mooltanmul and another vs Ravatmal Tarachund and others—D F and D
629-05—T A Ghandy—Damoderdas Vendrawandas and others vs Abdul Cadur Noorbhai and others—Little and Co
804-06—R B and N—F H de Brito vs Karmally Meherally Patil—W J and M
839-01—E G N and Co—Munchersha Shapurji Narielwala vs Ardeshir Shapurji Nareilwala and others—K D Shroff
522-06—Tyabji D and Co—Khatoonbai widow and others vs Zulekhabai widow and others S B and Co .
635-07—Jehangir G and B—Bhicaji Ramji Varekar vs Mukund Bhiwa and another—M R Vakil.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice MACLEOD.)

For Judgment

347-07—N B Vakil—Bai Moolibai widow vs Abdul Hoosein Moolla Abdul Ali Jamsetjie R and D

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Short Causes.

887-07—Bicknell M and R—Ramdas Damodar vs Motilal Keshavsha and another—Dickshit D and S partly decreed

Long Causes

252-06—Payne and Co—Haji Goolam Mahomed Azam vs The Union Marine Insurance Co, Ld—Crawford B and Co—part heard
249-06—Payne and Co—Haji Goolam Mahomed Azam vs The Prussian National Insurance Co—Crawford B and Co
601-07—Khunderao L and M—Bapuji Putaba Kirtaker vs Narayen Vinayek Kirtiker Daphtary F and D—K L and M

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Long Causes.

631-07—S A Tyabji—Motiram Anandrao Kirtikur vs Krishnanath Amternath Kirtiker and others—Inperson
515-06—Ardeshir H D and Co Ahmed Karim Mahomed and others vs Manajibai widow and others—Mirza and M
410-06—Mirza M—Fatmabai widow and another vs Ahmed Karim and others Ardesher H D and Co
56-05—Thakurdas and Co—Rahim Vali Mahomed vs Iribhormandas Thakurdas—Jamshedjee K and D.
146-04—J G and Bilmoria—Goculdas Dharamsey and another vs Pragji Bhimji and another—Pestonji R and K
531-06—M R Vakil—Hardayal Kedarmal vs Goorpartab Hurdaya Dikshit D and S
1000-07—Mulji and K Lady Jadbai widow vs Sha Vassonji Trikumdas Mulji—Matubhai J and M
23-04 Edgelow G W and Co—Chaganlal Virchand vs Bapulal Lalubhai—Bhaishanker K and G
663-07—Bhaishanker K and G—Kanji Purshotum vs Dayal Jetha—Jehangir G and B
730-07—Inperson—Paschel de Silva widow vs Pestonjee Ruttonji Inperson

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The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JAN. 21, 1908.

OPERATIONS IN MOROCCO.

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MR. E. ASHMEAD BARTLETT, author of "Port Arthur: the Siege and Capitulation," has written for "Blackwood" a remarkable article on the French military operations in Morocco. He tells us that the impression left on his mind after following the operations in Morocco is that the French Army has been trained for an entirely different species of warfare and that it had some little difficulty in accustoming itself to the conditions of savage irregular fighting. Thus the French were inclined to over-estimate their task—not a condemnable mistake—and to ascribe higher qualities to their opponents than their prowess warranted. Although the enemy was the Arab, it is not too much to say that every French officer and soldier went into action with a very different foe in mind and that he regarded his dreary marches over the stony plains in Morocco and his fights with the Moors as a dress rehearsal to a war with Germany, which each in his heart regards as inevitable. "The Frenchman", Mr. Bartlett declares, "never talks of any other possible enemy than the German." He has often heard them exclaim: "Ah, if we were fighting the Germans, we should not do so and so, but here it does not matter." And the Artillery officer laments that France did not attack Germany four years ago when French Artillery was so much better than German. The minds of the French soldiers in Morocco are said to be ever concentrated on the absorbing problem of Franc's future, and those who imagine the spirit of enmity is dead or that the wrongs and humiliations of 1870 have been forgotten or forgiven, would be completely disillusioned after a brief campaign with the troops. "No French soldier's honour can rest until that horrible nightmare in his country's story has been in some measure atoned for or avenged, and that is why the little army of six thousand fighting men fighting the Arabs in Morocco was so critical of itself and its officers." Mr. Ashmead Bartlett contends that the great conscription armies of the Continent cannot be held back for ever from flying at each other's throats and sooner or later we are bound to see another European war. Whether that prophecy will be fulfilled or not, it cannot be denied that the possibility has been kept well before their eyes by military leaders of both countries and that in case of war breaking out it would be found that both countries were well prepared.

Mr. Ashmead Bartlett in his article discusses the probabilities, and he asks: "How would the French Army of to-day fare in a war with Germany?" Frenchmen will be glad of Mr. Bartlett's conclusion that their army would enter on the encounter in a very different and more healthy spirit than in 1870. There would be none of the arrogance of assured success and consequently lack of preparation; and no talk of a promenade to Berlin. When war breaks out the French Army will march to the front resolute and determined to do its best, "knowing that it is staking the last die on France's existence as a first-class Power—for another failure would let loose a flood of anarchy and lead to the breaking up of her institutions with complete social disruption. The spirit of the Army would be the same as that of Napoleon's troops when they set out for the campaign of 1815"—all of them without fear and most of them without hope. The struggle will be a grim one, we are assured, "and will be decided in the first few weeks of the war. If the French Army can find a great chief in whom it has confidence and if it gains any success, however small at the start, it will be certain to give a splendid account of itself. But preliminary disaster might lead to serious results. With modern fortresses and weapons it is almost impossible for a nation to be overwhelmed and invaded as France was in 1870. Defensive positions can be rendered so strong and modern armies, consisting as they do of entire nations in arms, are so large, that it is almost impossible to surround them and force them to surrender, even though greatly outnumbered. The French will probably fight a strictly defensive campaign along the line of their chain of frontier fortresses, and the opening weeks may see a number of murderous but indecisive engagements which would speedily convince both countries that the only solution of the conflict was an equitable peace. The French would be quite satisfied with an indecisive campaign; their honour would be upheld and it would prove they were not entirely at the mercy of Germany and liable to be invaded at any moment." But the war has not even broken out yet; God send it never may. So no purpose will probably be served by discussing the subject unless it be to feed the flames of ill-feeling or fan the smouldering embers into flame.

But what has all this to do with the French operations in Morocco? The troops there, with the exception of two batteries of artillery, a squadron of Chasseurs d'Afrique and two companies of engineers do not belong to the Army of the conscription in France. They consist, by Mr. Bartlett's own showing, of colonial troops especially raised for service in Algeria, Tunis and Tonkin, acclimatised to Northern Africa. They are accustomed to active service or to conditions approximating it very closely, but that does not bring about any resemblance between them and the conscript Army. Mr. Bartlett argues that it does. He holds that the divisions of a great army trained under a common system by officers of the same school and with similar traditions cannot vary to any great extent; and the conduct and spirit of the troops in Northern Africa are likely to reflect with fair accuracy the condition and *esprit de corps* of the camps on the German frontier. He goes so far as to say that the officers of France's colonial forces, being drawn from branches of her army, through both leadership and bearing, both in camp and in face of the enemy, may be taken as typical of the whole corps of French officers. Yet in the French colonial troops it is possible to find an English captain, an English sergeant-major, a German lieutenant, a Servian colonel, officers who were Italian, Scotch and Tonkinese. Does Mr. Bartlett expect these to be actuated by the spirit of revenge against Germany. He tells us he does. But we doubt it and believe they would as soon fight for Germany as against her. Which side would matter very little, so long as they received their pay. Nevertheless we are assured that they are efficient soldiers. Indeed, it is suggested that they are too machine-like in their movements. The movements of the cavalry, artillery, and infantry are always admirably carried out; every part of the machine goes like clock-work, the cavalry always seems to choose the psychological moment to advance or retire and the artillery is invariably in position when its services are needed. Yet, says Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, this perfection of centralisation and control may be necessary and admirable, but it certainly leads to lack of invitation on the part of the units which comprise the whole, "and I should say that the French Army to-day is as much hide-bound by formula and the arithmetic of the drill-book as was our own army previous to the South African War." This in almost the same dip of ink as that with which he writes: "Calmness and perfect discipline are the order of the day; and if the troops in Morocco are any criterion of the Army as a whole, the latter is a most perfect military machine."

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INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL. THE growing scarcity of petrol in the United States and its increasing price, due to the demand approaching the limits of supply, have drawn the attention of the people and the Government to the provision of a substitute which should protect the consumer against the action of speculators, and ensure a permanent supply of a suitable hydrocarbon. The choice fell upon alcohol which is not only a perfect substitute for petrol, but is also safer and much less offensive in its by-products. It is further a very important factor in upwards of fifty industries, and these considerations together decided the United States Government to pass a law which took effect on the 1st of January 1887 to take the duty off alcohol that is to be used for any industrial purpose. This alcohol had to be de-natured or rendered absolutely undrinkable, and this has been satisfactorily accomplished by means of the chemist's art in various ways. The prospect of such an Act was enough to bring about the formation of various companies for the production of de-natured alcohol, for it was found that when the price of potatoes or grain fell to a certain limit, there was more profit in turning these products into spirit, than in selling them as food. They also became much cheaper to transport in their new forms. The production of industrial alcohol also provided an outlet for molasses which was often a drug at sugar factories, and this molasses spirit has been produced at 12 to 10 cents per gallon, or 6 to 6½ annas—a price far below that of petrol. Various contradictory reports have from time to time been published regarding alcohol when used in internal combustion engines; the United States Industrial Alcohol Company of New York has carried out some very elaborate experiments at the School of Automobile Engineers in that city, where a great variety of automobile engines and carburettors are to be found. Alcohol differs radically from petrol, it is of uniform gravity, and cannot be fractionated by distillation, it leaves no residue in the cylinder, and does not block up the sparking plug. Being miscible with water it can be easily extinguished in case of fire. In the tests, about fifteen ordinary commercial carburettors were used on a Daimler-two-cylinder engine having a 3 3/4 inch bore and 4 1/2 inch stroke. The trials lasted for three months, and once a week the engine was opened to see if any deposit or carrosion was observable. There was no smoke, and the exhaust was almost odourless. The operation, from no load to full load was quite regular, and in comparative tests against gasolene (petrol) the horse-power output was reported to be in favour of the alcohol of 94 per cent strength, which was de-natured according to the Government formula. The engine, rated at 5 horse-power, was run up to 9 horse on the brake. The 6 per cent of water in the alcohol, instead of being a drawback, absorbs some of the surplus heat of the explosion as it changes into steam, and by its superior elasticity extends the effective pressure of the gases on the piston.

Bombay has recently experienced a scarcity of petrol with a corresponding high price, and as owners of motor cars are generally people with money to spend, they offer a tempting object to any one with a taste for speculation in motor spirit, but if the speculator could be turned from a corner in petrol to the manufacture of industrial alcohol in India, his eventual profit would certainly be greater. India possesses enormous resources for the production of alcohol which may be made from prickly pear, aloe leaf juice, damaged fruit and grain, sawdust, and many other materials. The United States Government has recently been preparing a list of all the known sources of alcohol, which will doubtless extend the known series very considerably. When the price of alcohol is brought anywhere near that of petrol it has several superior claims to use for domestic purposes. In the first place it is more easy to burn without smoke or smell. When used in a lamp with an incandescent burner, it produces less heat with an equal amount of light, and in cooking the flame is cleaner and more manageable. For driving small domestic ventilating fans it is much less liable to produce smoke and soot than kerosine, and in the laboratory it will give every form of flame necessary for the use of the chemist. The subject of alcohol burners for every purpose has, in France and Germany, had ample attention; in the latter country, in the year 1904-05, thirty-seven millions of gallons of spirit, more or less de-natured, were used for the following purposes:—The making of soap, lanolin, photographic materials, celluloid, varnishes, chemical preparations, ethers, surgical dressings, explosives, cooking and lighting. A very exhaustive work on the production and use of de-natured on industrial alcohol was recently published by Mr. R. F. Herrick, Consulting and Chemical Engineer of Boston U. S. A. This work, which is copiously illustrated, describes every apparatus of any repute that has been used for the distillation of alcohol. A perusal of the diagrams leads one to reflect on the collection of some eighteen distilleries situated across the harbour at Uran, with scarcely a piece of modern apparatus among them. Even the larger distilleries, such as that at Dhulia in Khandeish, although in good repair and well looked after, leave much to desire, both in system and economy. No nation having once enacted laws permitting the de-naturing of alcohol, has ever repealed such laws, no matter how great its exigencies in the way of revenue may have been. The value of the concession to the industrial community may therefore be regarded as proved. India is so rich in vegetable matter, capable of producing alcohol, that suitable legislation might easily result in an export trade of this liquid, but to realise this end the bulk of Indian distilleries would have to be reorganised. This subject is well worthy of the attention of all who are interested in the development of chemical manufacture in India.

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INSIDE INFORMATION. MR. NEWLANDS who has come from St. Martin's Le' Grand to investigate the Indian Telegraph system seems to be suffering from an undue amount of cold weather energy, judging by his extraordinary speech at Rangoon. In his opinion the greatest thing which is lacking in the administrative ranks is common sense. But there are other kinds of sense which are just as desirable as the common variety, and a sense of propriety is one of them. Common sense, no doubt, is a drug in the market at St. Martin's, the latter kind does not seem to be. Neither does a sense of proportion seem much in evidence. There is no comparison whatever between eleven million messages in India and ninety million messages in England, and we doubt whether Mr. Newlands' experience of India has really taught him how to carry on the Department with a smaller staff. The suggestion that such a reduction is desirable will not make him popular with the subordinates of the Department while his reputation amongst responsible officers will hardly be enhanced. The irresponsible utterances of Labour agitators are taken at their proper worth by all, but this is an entirely different case and one, we hope, which will not be repeated.

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A COMMERCIAL LIBRARY IN BOMBAY. A RECENT publication is a catalogue to the Library of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. We believe that this is the first time that such a catalogue has been published, and, if this be so, Bombay has set an example which other towns may well follow. For the present it is in a preliminary form, but a more complete list is hoped for later. Some valuable books of reference are contained in the library and an endeavour is being made to build up a good library of technical books referring to subjects of interest to the members of the Chamber of Commerce, the Millowners' Association and the Cotton Trade Association. This can only be done gradually as funds permit, but no doubt there will be a ready response from the members of these Associations as well as others with contributions of spare books of the kind indicated.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Oriental" with the outward Mails of the 10th instant left Aden at 4 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m. on Friday next.

THE Siamese Minister arrived in London on Dec. 31 from the Continent.

THE Anchor Line s. s. "Castalia", Homeward bound passed Suez on the 18th inst.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s.s. "Ville de le Ciotat" is expected here, from Colombo on the 21st instant at 2 p.m.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Imperator" left Trieste on the 18th instant, and is due here on the 3rd February. The same Company's s.s. "Istok," from China left Colombo for Bombay on the 19th instant, and is due here at daybreak on the 24th instant.

MR. A. G. HOOPER, M. P. for Dudley, arrived at Madras on Saturday evening and is a guest of the Governor at Guindy.

THE Japanese Military Attache in St. Petersburg, Major-Gen. Uchiyama, who is leaving his post, had an audience of the Czar on Dec. 27.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 28th December 1907 shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1906 of 303,074 maunds and Rs. 694 in the earnings.

IN connection with the evening meetings of the Royal Geographical Society, Dr. T. G. Longstaff will deliver a lecture on "Exploration and Climbing in the Gurhwal Himalayas" on Monday, Jan. 27.

DR. G. THIBAUT represents the Calcutta University at the Copenhagen Congress of Orientalists next August.

No case of plague was recorded in the North-West Frontier Province in the week ending 11th instant.

SHAKHARAM GANESH DEOSKUR, lately Editor of the "Hitabadere" becomes Professor in the National College in Bow Bazar, Pundit Choudradroy Bidyabinod probably succeeding him.

IT is understood that Sir Louis Dane takes up the Lieutenant Governorship of the Punjab at once, cancelling the short leave he would otherwise have taken.

A "REUTER" telegram from Tangier (Jan. 2) throws a flood of light on the existing moral of the town of Rabat. It states:—"According to information from Rabat, the notables of that port and the neighbouring port of Salee have held a meeting and decided on no account to allow the town to be policed."

CANON J. W. WILLINK, Vicar of Yarmouth, has been offered the rectory of Bishopwearmouth, and the Archdeaconry of Auckland, yielding a joint income of £1,600 per annum. He has declined the offer, because his work in Yarmouth is not yet completed.

THE following advertisement is taken from the "Express":—Bus Conductor.—Will the lucky bus conductor give to his class's superannuation fund ten shillings of the nineteen shillings he was enabled to pocket through the carelessness of a passenger who accepted elevenpence change out of a sovereign for a penny ride? Piccadilly-circus, December 9, 4-30 p.m.

A BARGORD tradesman and his wife are in sorrow. The wife composed a limerick line which the husband bluntly dubbed "rotten," and it was not sent. An identical sentence secured another competitor £155; and it was only when the result was announced that the lady regretted having ignored the husband's obvious "straight tip"!

THE Shah has conferred on Mirza Mehdi Khan Persian Charge d'Affaires in London, the title of Mushir-ul-Mulk (Counsellor of the Empire). This was the title of the present Persian Minister for Foreign Affairs before he succeeded to the title of Mushir-ud-Dowleh on the death of his father, the late Prime Minister of Persia.

SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA, President of the meeting held in December last at Chinchpogly under the auspices of the Maratha Aikyechu Sabha, to protest against the continuance of the medical inspection of passengers leaving Bombay by sea for coast ports in the Bombay Presidency, has received a reply from Mr. S. M. Edwardes, the Deputy Secretary to Government, General Department, intimating that His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to order the discontinuance of the medical inspection.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

AUSTRALIA'S PROSPERITY.

Valuable Find of Timber.

HOW DISPUTES ARE SETTLED.

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(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

* MELBOURNE, JANUARY 6.

INFORMATION of a highly interesting character, illustrative of the great and steady continuous increase in agricultural production that has been in progress all over Australia since the break up of the drought in 1902, is given by the Director of Agriculture in Victoria (Dr. Cherry) in the annual report of his department just issued. This great development is most strikingly shown by the increase in the value of oversea exports. The record for four years is as under:—

EXPORTS FROM COMMONWEALTH AND VICTORIA.

	Australia.	Victoria.
	£	£
1903	45,578,935	11,118,939
1904	55,103,468	16,109,639
1905	56,841,035	14,028,641
1906	69,737,763	18,110,020

The same tale of prosperity is continuing during the present year, the total exports for the six months amounting to £34,000,000 in 1907, as compared with £31,276,000 in 1906, and £22,440,000 in 1905. The increased value of the industrial metals has had, of course, some part in producing the above records. While the oversea exports from the whole of Australia have increased in three years by 53 per cent., the contribution of Victoria to the total has increased by 62½ per cent. The Victorian share of the Commonwealth total was 24 per cent. in 1903, and 26 per cent. in 1906. The richness of Victoria's natural resources is shown by the fact that while it is only one-thirty-fourth of the area of Australia it produced more than one-fourth the wealth. The dependence of Victoria on agriculture is shown by the fact that of the total production—primary produce and manufactures—of £29 15/8 per head for 1906, cultivation contributed £6 3/8; dairying and pastoral, £10 9/2; mining, £2 16/4; forests, 9/10: miscellaneous, £1 18/10: and manufactures, £8 8. The number of holdings used for agricultural purposes from 1 acre and upwards was 52,598 in 1905, and 56,411 in 1907. The area occupied has increased from 32,181,000 acres to 35,309,000. The number of estates of 10,000 acres and upwards in 1905 was 322; next year it had fallen to 195. The area of land under cultivation was 4,021,590 acres in 1904, increasing steadily to 4,294,553 in 1907. The increase is nearly all confined to the wheat areas. There was 1,908,529 acres under wheat in 1904, and 2,031,893 in 1907. Horses increased from 372,397 in 1905 to 406,840 in 1907, dairy cows from 632,493 to 701,309, other cattle from 1,053,483 to 1,103,014, sheep from 10,167,691 to 12,937,440 in the same years, while pigs decreased from 288,070 to 220,452. Each of the tables given indicates a degree of prosperity unrivalled at any previous period. Victoria is easily first in Australia in all the main lines of production with the exception of wool. (New South Wales) and beef (Queensland). Yet compared with other and older countries of the world the degree of development is insignificant. Europe's wheat production, for instance, for 1905-1906 was 1,825,000,000 bushels, as compared with the Australian production of 77,000,000. The other portions of the report deal with the scientific and educational work and the various administrative branches of the department.

THE GAMING ACT.

The Gaming Act, which was passed through both Houses of Parliament in record time last session, appears to have effected at least some of the reforms which its sponsors were anxious that it should bring about. Last week there were races near the city, and under ordinary circumstances the crowd of spielers would have congregated in Grenfell-street in great force, making a nuisance of themselves to the police and to ordinary citizens. There were, however, no signs of illicit betting in this broad thoroughfare on Port Adelaide race day, and there was nothing in the aspect of Grenfell-street to differentiate it from any of the other avenues of traffic in Adelaide. The desire of the Government was to concentrate racing and its accessories upon the racecourse, and not to allow the influences which it exerts to be permeated through the whole community. The opponents of the measure, while it was before Parliament, asserted repeatedly that none of the evils which were most rampant in the neighbour States before they passed their Gaming Suppression Acts were in existence here, but it was well known to the police that certain tote shops of low reputation were conducted in the vicinity of Grenfell-street. Over and over again, in the Assembly at any rate, it was urged that the police, under legislation which previously existed, could have dealt with the street betting nuisance, although the Commissioner always pleaded that there were so many flaws in the Act that it was impossible to make sure of a conviction when cases were brought before the court. Whichever of these statements was correct there is no doubt that the Act which is now written on the Statute-book is equal to all emergencies likely to arise, and the question now is one of administration. The totalizator is still in existence, under the ægis of the law, and it seems more than likely that the investments on the legalised machine will be increased rather than lessened as the result of the Act which has been assented to. That, perhaps, is not a good thing, for betting never did anyone any good whether carried on through the machine or by means of the bookmakers; but still it may be accepted as the lesser of two evils, and if the streets of the city are kept clean, and temptation is removed from under the eyes of those who frequent them, considerable benefit must result, even although the racecourse is made more than ever the resort of the gambler.

"WHY PEOPLE SHOULD NOT GO TO RACES."

"Why people should not go to races" was the subject of the Rev. H. Wilkinson's discourse at the Subiaco Methodist Church last evening. Horseracing, he said, was the centre of most vicious associations, and there was no sport so degraded. It was not that the elements of gambling and swindling were incidental to the sport, they were essential, and he knew of no racecourse in the wide world that was free from corruption. He recognised that the committees of some of the turf clubs tried their best to keep things straight, but in spite of this they had to own that swindling and corrupt bargainings were carried on from time to time. If it were not for the efforts of the committees who endeavoured to keep the sport clean the conditions would be much worse than they were to-day, or the corruption would have strangled racing. It had become a great national evil because of its vicious associations. Immorality and corruption were always found where there was horseracing, and he challenged any member of the turf club to dispute that statement. It was notorious that gambling had become the greatest national evil of Australia—worse even than drink. There were many forms of gambling, but that associated with horseracing was the greatest. Worse than the gambling was the swindling connected with horseracing, and if people thought that they were "getting a run for their money" they were often deluded. Horseracing was the greatest invention out to enable the fool to part with his money. About £60,000 had passed though the totalisator at the recent W.A.T.C. races, about double that amount had been wagered with the bookmakers. He had never yet heard of any man who made a practice of backing racehorses making a fortune out of it. Betting on horseracing had a bad effect on legitimate business and on character and home life. The Christmas races were just over, and during the next three months there would be the usual harvest of embezzlements and suicides. The racecourse was no place for a Christian man.

IMPORTED GOVERNORS.

Prophets who study the political weathervane, and base their forecasts upon the postprandial utterances of those in authority, will doubtless find the speeches of the Treasurer (Hon. A. H. Peake) and his Excellency the Governor at the Commemoration luncheon on Monday pregnant with significance. Both had a valedictory ring about them. Mr. Peake broadly hinted that South Australia was to have no more imported Governors, and Sir George Le Hunte spoke like a gentleman who has made up his mind that he will not attend another Glenelg celebration as Governor Mr. Peake said:—"It may not be long before Sir George Le Hunte will be leaving, and it may not be long either before we have a new line or order of Governors. Certainly elective Governors—that is, Governors elected by the people—would not be popular in any State under the Crown. But I think that perhaps the Imperial authorities might consider it possible that an Australian should be appointed to the position. We have gentlemen here who possess all the ability and all the capacity required, and I think that as Australian are loyal subjects of his Majesty the King every office in Australia should be open to Australians." The sentiment was heartily cheered. Although His Excellency, in replying, did not touch on the subject of the "new line" he made a distinct departure from the usual gubernatorial deliverance. He referred to the amicable relations that had subsisted between himself and the members of two Ministries since his appointment, and later on gave a voluminous history of South Australia from the time of Flinders to the present day. Pioneers of all kinds, from the discoverer to the settler, from the first Governor to the first minister of the Gospel, were all mentioned by name and duly eulogised. It was perhaps the greatest oratorical effort Sir George has made in South Australia, and more than one in the gathering thought that it savored of a farewell to the old folk whom he was chiefly addressing.

VALUABLE FIND OF TIMBER.

The Government steamer "Federal," Captain Edwards in command, left Port Darwin on November 29 to lay down some buoys and beacons marking the channel leading into the Roper River, and when that work is completed she is to proceed to Blue Mud Bay to verify the existence (reported by Captain Lawson) of cypress pine on the foreshore in that neighbourhood. The utility of buoying the channel of a river which is only used by the coastal mail steamer three or four times in the year, and in which the channel is said to be continually shifting (says the Port Darwin paper), is, to say the least, doubtful; but there can be no similar scepticism respecting the value attaching to the discovery of a valuable reserve of cypress pine timber, in an easily accessible situation, fit for the sawmill. This timber has been proved to be practically impervious to the destructive attacks of the white ants which are so great a pest in the Territory; it works up beautifully into all kinds of furnitnre; the essential oil which it contains preserves it for a great number of years, in even the most exposed situations, from decay or dry rot of any kind; and, taken altogether, it has proved itself to be by far the most useful and indispensable timber yet discovered in the Territory. Its qualities as a white-ant-resister have caused it to be largely used in the framework of buildings throughout the Territory, and there is likely to be an ever-increasing demand for it in this connection; the same quality, combined with its comparative freedom from the dry rot and decay induced by the ever-alternating extremes of moisture and arid dryness and intense heat which are such permanent factors in this tropical climate, also gives to this timber an exceptional value for railway sleepers, and in this one direction alone there is likely to arise a local demand which should more than cope with any supplies of cypress pine likely to be discovered. Its one weak point is its brittleness. Did it possess a tougher fibre it would be one of the most valuable timbers in the world. But its brittle character forms no drawback to its use for railway sleepers or as a flooring for dwelling-houses; and in the framework of buildings this weakness can be reduced to a minimum by proper stays.

A CLERGYMAN CHALLENGED TO FIGHT.

During the last few days in Melbourne, a bitter controversy has raged in the Bendigo Press concerning the Rev. H. Worrall's remarks on the gold-stealing question. Two of the most prominent letter-writers were Mr. H. Hayhow, a leading member of the Miners' Association, and the Rev. H. Worrall. Mr. Hayhow concluded his letter, as follows:—"His (Mr. Worrall's) star of popularity is on the wane, but before it sets I want to have satisfaction from him, and, since he ignored a mental conflict with me, I will accept his alternative, and meet him physically. This is a challenge which, in honour bound, he must accept. I will meet him in the Princess Theatre on January 26, under Marquis of Queensbury rules, one to win, for £100 a side and gate money, the winner to donate the whole of the money, bar expenses, to the Watson fund." The Rev. H. Worrall was asked to-day if he intended to accept Mr. Hayhow's challenge, and he replied, with emphasis:—"No. I intend to treat it with the contempt it deserves. At present, and for some time past, I have been waging a campaign against one of the greatest evils that we have to contend with here. I am attacking it from a general moral standpoint, and intend speaking further on gold-stealing on Sunday night. Mr. Hayhow's remarks will have no consideration from me."

REMARKABLE LOSS OF MEMORY.

Several weeks ago a man named Frederick William Hunt a resident of Melbourne, was found wandering about Bairnsdale. He believed then that he was living in the year 1887, that he was an officer on board H.M.S. "Nelson," and that he was stationed at Sydney. His recollection of events during the past 20 years had utterly ceased. When faced with his wife and children he laughed at the idea of having such charges. Hunt was accordingly removed to the receiving house at Royal Park, and kept under close observation. On New Year's the name of a clergyman visiting the institution was mentioned in his hearing. He repeated the name, and said that he knew the person in question. The attendants mentioned his wife and children to him, and he inquired anxiously for them. They were hurriedly sent for, and while awaiting their arrival Hunt discussed his past condition and his prospects with the secretary. It was apparent that the hiatus in his memory had been bridged. Sunstroke was the cause of his brain affection.

ASIATICS IN AUSTRALIA.

A shocking state of affairs has been found to exist at the Chinese camp, near Temora. The Government medical officer, who was asked by the local council to inspect the camp, reported that the huts were all in a dirty condition, and the surrounding yards were strewn with bones, old bags, skins, decayed fruit, &c. Decayed vegetable matter and disgusting debris were scattered about. There was no ventilation in the civilised sense of the term to any of the places, and some of them were insecure, and falling to pieces. He recommended that the whole of the places on the east side of Tringley-road be destroyed, and that the inspector of nuisances be instructed to inspect from time to time. "At present," the report concluded, "the camp, taken as a whole, is a menace to the health of the rest of the inhabitants of the district." Prosecutions followed, and probably the worst feature of the whole proceedings was disclosed by counsel for the Chinese (Mr. E. Walsh), who, in cross-examining the mayor, asked whether the council was not taking these proceedings as a means of putting an end to a grave social evil. The mayor, in reply, said the question raised certainly had considerable bearing on the case. Statements had been made to him by medical men which showed that many young lads, 15 or 16 years of age, had been seriously contaminated.

A.

[* By telegraph to Perth, W. A.]

IT is now generally accepted that Count Okuma did not make the inconsiderate observations with regard to India which were attributed to him. Had he done so, since he occupies no position at the moment of official responsibility for Japanese policy, the outbreak might have been treated like the famous "hands off" of Mr. Gladstone, or later "faux pas" of Mr. Chamberlain, or Sir H. Campbell Bannerman's allusion to the Russian Duma. The Japanese as a nation are too shrewd to adopt at so critical a stage in their history an offensive tone towards a powerful ally. However, whatever he may have said, the "Times," in its New Year's day review, remarks in regard to the matter:—"We find Russian newspaper, on the strength of it, seriously suggesting that English and Russian troops may yet be found fighting shoulder to shoulder for the defence of India against Japan, while in spite of its obvious improbability, alarmists conclusions were in some cases drawn even in England. As it is, the moral to be drawn is that a grave responsibility rests on the Japanese newspapers which originally spread the report. Our alliance with Japan is firmly fixed and based on the mutual interest and the mutual respect of the two peoples, but it must be obvious that there are questions now agitating the world which require mutual self-restraint and delicate handling, and that a stupid mistake may create unnecessary difficulties, even with the best will on all sides." The hint may be commended to the right quarter.

ELECTION RIOTS IN MID-DEVON.

SUPPOSED MURDER AT NEWTON ABBOT.

Police Charge the Mob.

"A TERMINOLOGICAL INEXACTITUDE."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 19.

The Conservative papers regard the Mid-Devon Election as a triumph of Tariff Reform.

Mr. Winston Churchill, in his speech, alluded to it as a storm in a tea cup.

A gang of Liberal roughs besieged the Conservative Club at Newton Abbot for five hours last night and smashed all the windows.

LONDON, JANUARY 20.

The police at Newton Abbot charged the mob with drawn truncheons. One policeman had to be sent to hospital with concussion of the brain.

The body of Sergeant-Major Rendell, an energetic Conservative worker, was found in a mill-stream at Newton Abbot yesterday morning. His head and face were battered in.

LATER.

The Liberal papers admit that though local and transitory causes contributed to the result of the Mid-Devon Election, it is a notable victory for Tariff Reform on which the election was fought.

The papers point out the Moral that there must be no relaxation of the efforts of Free-Traders.

They express deep regret at the rowdyism of Liberal partisans.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL.

End of the Tour.

THE FUTURE OF EAST AFRICA.

PRAISE FOR UGANDA MISSIONARIES.

LONDON, JANUARY 19.

Mr. Winston Churchill, in his speech at the National Liberal Club, paid a tribute to the excellent organisation in Uganda.

The excellent progress made by the Natives, he said, was largely due to the success of the Missionaries.

He earnestly hoped that science would check Sleeping Sickness.

PORT ARTHUR COURT-MARTIAL.

Charges against Stoessel.

SMIRNOFF'S VERSION.

LONDON, JANUARY 20

The court-martial on General Stoessel and others in connection with the surrender of Port Arthur is marked by bitter recriminations between General Stoessel and General Smirnoff, the latter declaring that General Stoessel did not participate in the fighting or defence but merely issued lyrical orders announcing decorations and that he usurped General Smirnoff's position in order to capitulate.

THE COTTON DISPUTE.

Anonymous Intervener Gives Hopes of Peace.

LONDON, JANUARY 20.

Look-out notices have been posted in over ninety per cent. of the Lancashire Mills; but pourparlers through a private medium, who has hitherto remained anonymous, have made such progress that a settlement appears to be imminent.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

Labourites Oppose Thrift.

LONDON, JANUARY 19.

The Labour Conference at Hull last night unanimously passed a Resolution in favour of pensions, without direct contributions, at the age of 65 and also for the physically unfit.

HEAT IN AUSTRALIA.

Many Deaths.

LONDON, JANUARY 20.

Advices from Australia state that great heat prevails there, the thermometer registering over one hundred degrees daily in the shade at Adelaide and Melbourne.

Thirty-two deaths from heat have taken place in Victoria.

[The "Adelaide Chronicle" of Jan. 4th contained the following paragraph:—"Three years ago the old year went out in a spasm of heat, the temperature on December 30th reaching 106·7 deg, in the shade, while on the last day of the month it soared to even greater altitudes and registered 114 deg. In 1905 the thermometer was up to 102·9 deg. on December 30th while last year the mercury rose to 100 deg. on December 29th. It dropped, however, to 87.1 deg. next day, and to 74 deg. on New Year's Eve. This year South Australians are having a repetition of the meteorological conditions of twelve months ago. A more suitable day than Monday as a holiday in the open air could hardly be imagined. In Wilkinson's "South Australia," which was published more than 60 years ago the author takes pains to combat the mistaken idea, even then current, that Adelaide weather in mid-summer was characterised by excessive heat, but the fallacy has been kept alive, perhaps from not altogether disinterested motives, even to the present day. Just as the writer quoted bore testimony to the fact that the climate of Adelaide taking the year throughout from January to December, was ideal, so it is possible for dwellers, here to-day truthfully to repeat that affirmation. There is no country in the world where there are fewer unpleasant days in the course of the twelve months than there are in the capital of South Australia. Certainly no reasonable being could find any fault with the climatic conditions during the closing days of 1907."

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JANUARY 19.

The P. & O. Company's s.s. "Oriental," with the English Mails of the 10th instant, left here for Bombay at 4 p.m. to-day.

The same Company's s.s. "Mooltan" left for Colombo and Australia also at 4 p.m. to-day.

JAPANESE IN MANCHURIA.

China's Astute Cat's Spaw Policy.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 20.

The "Times," discussing the differences between China and Japan, emphasizes the astuteness of the former in inducing others to extract her chestnuts from the fire.

China, says the "Times" would have no standing in Manchuria whatever but for Japan's efforts. Similarly, she had lost all standing in Tibet until the British expedition was despatched, and how she is making difficulties because she is not treated with all the deference to which she has never been entitled.

More respect for the achievements of others in her interests, and a more careful observance of her own engagements, would make China's complaints more worthy of attention.

RUSSIAN TERRORISTS.

Important Arrests.

LONDON, JANUARY 20.

A man and a woman who are believed to be leading members of the Russian Terrorist party have been arrested in Paris for changing notes which were plundered from a Treasury van at Tiflis in July last.

A woman and two men have also been arrested at Munich under similar circumstances.

The Russian police attach great importance to these arrests.

THE AMERICAN SQUADRON.

Anarchist Plot to Destroy Discovery.

LONDON, JANUARY 20.

The police at Rio de Janeiro report the discovery of an Anarchist plot to destroy a portion of the American Squadron.

DRUCE CASE SEQUEL.

The Charge against Miss Robinson.

LONDON, JANUARY 20.

In the case against Miss Robinson, the Druce witness who has been on arrested a charge of perjury, the prosecution affirms that she is the daughter of a London policeman and the wife of a butcher of Leeds, and that her whole story is a tissue of falsehood.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL-SHIP.

Re-Arranging Legal Appointments.

LONDON, JANUARY 19.

It is understood that Sir W. Robson will become Attorney-General and Mr. Rufus-Isaacs Solicitor-General.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JANUARY 20.

The death is announced of Sir Massey Lopes.

[The Right Honourable Sir Massey Lopes, Bart, P.C., J. P., D. L., was born in 1818, educated in Winchester; Oriel College, Oxford, where he took the M. A. degree. He was Lord of the Admiralty, 1874-80; M. P. for Westbury 1857-68; South Devin 1868-85. He will be succeeded in the Baronetcy, which was created in 1805, by the Hon. Major Henry Yarde-Buller, D. S. O., the only son of Sir Mussy by his first wife, Hon. Bertha Yarde-Buller, daughter of the first Lord Churston.]

PROPOSED ADVISORY COUNCILS.

Bengal Chamber's Views.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 20.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have addressed Government on the subject of the proposed expansion of the Councils. They generally welcome the scheme, but contend that they proposals it contains for the Representation of the Commercial Community are altogether inedequate. They urge—

(1.) that on the Imperial Advisory Council one seat should be allotted to a European engaged in Commerce or Industry in the towns and another to a representative of the European planting and zamindari interest in the Mofussil;

(2.) that on Provincial Advisory Council for Bengal seven seats should be kept for the European Planting, Industrial, Trading and Shipping Communities;

(3.) that on the Imperial Legislative Council two seats should be kept for Planting and Manufacturing communities of Northern India, while one of the four members to be nominated by the Viceroy on behalf of minorities should be a non-official from the Madras Presidency;

(4.) that on the Provincial Legislative Council for Bengal there should be at least five non-official European members, and

(5.) that the Pudget should be submitted in the form of financial proposals upon which the Government should be prepared to consider criticism.

RAILWAY THEFTS.

Kondruchi the Jail Breaker in Sind.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 20.

The "Empire" publishes an interview with Count De Grammont who was robbed of a letter of Credit for Rs. 10,000 and about Rs. 1,000 in cash and notes last month upon the railway between Bombay and Hyderabad, Sind, by a railway thief who appears to have been the Russian Kondruchi who has since broken Jail in Bombay.

The letter of credit has been recovered in Calcutta upon a spot near the New Market when a police detective had a struggle with a person believed to have been Kondruchi whom he failed to arrest, and it is now stated that Kondruchi was yesterday recognised on the railway in Sind where however, he has not yet been captured.

ACTION FOR LIBEL WITHDRAWN.

Stewart versus Guest.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 20.

The Libel Case of Stewart *versus* Guest was amicably settled the day before yesterday in the Magistrate's Court at Simla, the case being withdrawn.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Discussion on the Estates Land Bill.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 20.

There was an important discussion in the Madras Legislative Council on Saturday on the question of the rise in prices in connection with Section 27 of the Madras Estates Land Bill which commences thus:—"Where, for any land in his holding, the ryot pays a money rent, the landholder may institute a suit before the Collector to enhance the rent on one or more of the following grounds and no others:—

"That during the currency of the existing rent there has been rise in the average local prices of staple food crops in the taluk or zamindari division, etc." It was moved that this sub-clause be omitted on the grounds, firstly that it is a novelty; secondly, because there is no analogy between this part of the country and the other provinces; thirdly, because the zamindar is not the person whose proprietary right is affected in the sense that what he was had hitherto is taken away and he therefore asked the Council to delete that clause and thereby save the zamindar and ryot population from the cause of irritation which would take away from the poor portion of what they have and give it to a man who does not know how to spend his money, or put the money into his pocket for the purpose of squandering it in as many ways as he could.

Sir V. C. Desikachari said:—Going beneath the surface, could anybody say from his experience of 40 years, whether prices have been going up or going down? What is the tendency when several portions of the country were not opened up, and when communication was difficult from one part of the country to another? The chances of rise in prices were very few indeed. Now that the country has been opened out and communication between different parts of the country is so easy—to say nothing of free export of grain from India to other countries—what is the natural result? All these. It would be very foolish to expect that prices would ever fall under these circumstances. Prices have increased during the past 40 years and it is not at all likely they would ever come down.

The Hon. Raja of Kollengode said that he opposed the omission of this clause on the ground that if the zamindar had full liberty to insist upon the payment of rent in kind he would have been benefited by the possible rise in prices, but inasmuch as you take away that right from him—inasmuch as you leave it open to the ryot to claim commutation of his rent in kind into money rent, I think it will be very unjust and unfair that you should make it impossible for the landholder to claim enhanced rent on the ground of the rise in prices.

The Hon. Mr. K. R. Gurusawmy Iyer argued—Assuming for the sake of argument that the Government is perfectly justified in enhancing its revenue on account of rise in prices, I must maintain it is not only because that Government deems itself landlord in respect of Government tracts, but a good deal of this justification in doing this lies in the fact that the Government is the Government and has duties and responsibilities and obligations of State with reference to large population committed to its care. Such duty and obligation the zamindar never has had—is never likely to have, and, therefore, the zemindar cannot maintain the same right that the Government has attempted to maintain on its own behalf.

The Hon. Mr. G. S. Forbes contended that no Government would desire that the status of the zemindar should be lessened in any way or that anything should be done to minimise his position in any political or social manner; or to make him simply a rent receiver of his estate, would be to deprive him of the advantage of the rise in prices—that would be the result. He may make improvements—he might take advantage of them. The advantage that he gets from the rise in prices adds strongly to the inducement he has to improve his estate. It may be a question, what share he should have? but to deprive him altogether of any share in the rise in price—which means prosperity of the estate—is wrong both economically and politically. This is the principle of the Bill, which the Government must so far as they can insist on, if possible, being inserted in the Bill for reasons which more or less I have stated.

The amendment was subsequently put to the vote and lost.

THE NEW LIEUT-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 20.

The "Civil Military Gazette" says:—The New Lieut-Governor, Sir Louis Dane, comes to us with a brilliant record and a long and close acquaintance with the Punjab.

G. I. P. RAILWAY WORKSHOP STRIKE.

4,000 Men Out.

DEMAND FOR GRAIN COMPENSATION.

About 4,000 men employed in the G. I. P. Railway Workshops at Parel went on strike yesterday morning, owing, as they alleged, to the rejection of their petition in respect of the compensation for dearness of grain granted to them under certain conditions.

It appears that the employes in these workshops drawing up to Rs. 16 per month were allowed grain compensation, and when required to work overtime were given extra allowance for it. But if their monthly earning, including the extra allowance, came to over sixteen rupees, they were deprived of the grain compensation. The men considered this a hardship and petitioned the authorities that their extra earnings for over-time work should not be the means of depriving them of the grain compensation; pointing out also the difficulty of subsistence in view of the abnormal rise in prices of food-stuffs in Bombay. As their petitions were not favourably entertained, the men decided to strike work and when the gates of the workshop were opened yesterday morning they refused to attend work or even enter the premises. They remained loitering about the place, when a notice over the signatures of the Superintendents of the Locomotive and the Carriage Departments was posted on the door requiring the workmen to resume work, and that, if they did so, they would speak to the Agent on their behalf. This, however, had no effect on the men and they began to disperse.

It was altogether a sudden strike. No one ever suspected there was a combination among the men, who until yesterday morning did not show any signs of disaffection. The authorities only learnt it in the morning from Mr. Muncherji, the time-keeper, who found that though the gate was opened at 7-45 and over five thousand men had collected near the entrance, not a single soul entered the premises until 8 o'clock. The foremen pursuaded the men to start work but they would not, and during these negotiations some of the men became rowdy and threw stones into the compound and promises, but luckily no one was hurt. This disorderly behaviour was soon put down and beyond sulkily lounging about the workshops for three hours the crowd did nothing more. The police were present, but no arrests were made. The men dispersed about 11 o'clock, refusing to attend work.

It appears from inquiries made on the employers' side, that the petition for the grain allowance was submitted some three months ago to the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendents. This was forwarded to the Agent, and the latter submitted it to the Railway Board in England. This procedure has caused some delay before a reply could be given to the men. The latter suspected that their petition was ignored, and hence the strike.

So far the men appear determined not to resume work until their petition is answered.

The strike, it may be creditably noticed, did not affect the passenger or goods traffic, though the workshops were entirely closed yesterday.

The men intend holding a meeting to discuss the situation.

Superintendent Priestley with a number of European and Native policemen were present on the scene, but their assistance was not required.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

BY

DHONDO PANT.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS. The Corporation is still budgetting, and at its last sitting dealt with the question of increasing the salaries of two of the European officials of the Municipality,—the Chief Accountant and the Executive Engineer. In the case of the latter official it was merely a question of granting an increment to which under his agreement he was entitled; but in the case of Mr. Waite the demand put forward by the Commissioner was for an increment of Rs. 300 which the Corporation was under no statutory obligation whatever to grant but which the Commissioner felt Mr. Waite's past services deserved. It is difficult to say what the issue might have been had Mr. Edwardes not risen to support the claim and pointed out that the salary at present drawn by the Chief Accountant is wholly incommensurate with his responsibility. There was, indeed, considerable opposition in one part of the house to granting Mr. Waite any increase at all. It is a curious feature of Municipal service that a man, either European or Indian, is appointed to some post in the Municipality by reason of special intellect or qualifications, and is made much of for a certain period after his appointment. Then by degrees a spirit of opposition manifests itself; a rumour gains ground that he is lazy or prejudiced or worse; and for a time he is wrapped in a cloud of disapproval and every report that he submits or action that he takes is freely and often acrimoniously criticised. The duration of the epidemic of secret opposition depends largely upon the official himself, upon his tact or the reverse, and upon the fact whether any new subject appears to distract the attention of the Corporation: and very often, of course, the official in question has given ground, by mistakes of policy of otherwise, for dissatisfaction among the Councillors. In Mr. Waite's case, such doubts or dissatisfaction as he may at any time previously have evoked have apparently died down; and when the late acting municipal Commissioner pointed out the excellent services he had rendered in past years, when Municipal finance was not half so flourishing as it now is, the Corporation at once passed the full allowance asked for by the Commissioner. Sir P. M. Mehta, as usual, noticed the really important point underlying the subject, namely, whether the salary of the Chief Accountant which was fixed some years ago suffices for present responsibilities: and considering the growth of Municipal finance one is certainly disposed to agree with him that an incremental salary of Rs. 1,200 rising to Rs. 1,500 is the least that should be paid to the holder of this very responsible post. Revision of salaries, indeed, seems to be one of the questions which the Corporation will have to take up in the near future, particularly if the separation of the two minor departments of water and drainage are divorced, for administrative purposes, from the Executive Engineer.—

THE SUFFRAGETTES. Reuter's telegram announcing an organized attack by Suffragettes on the Prime Minister's residence, with its accompaniment of screaming, scuffling and wrestling with the police, must have evoked many a smile among the readers of the morning dailies. The fracas certainly has its ludicrous side; but it possesses also a deeper significance and inevitably raises the question as to what is to be the public policy of England towards the annually increasing number of women who, debarred from all chance of living the stereotyped life of the female, as laid down by ancient sentiment and custom, and educated in many cases up to the level, and above the level, of the ordinary man, find their lives "cramped, cabined and confined" and are forced to clamour for recognition. For the statistics of the decennial censuses in the United Kingdom show conclusively, according to the scientists, that the female birth-rate is largely in excess of the male; and taking that fact in conjunction with the advanced education now open to all women in England and the increased cost of living which inevitably postpones the period at which the bulk of men seek their wives, one gets a dim idea of the forces which underlie this recent pheuomenon of suffragette activity.

Woman's proper metier is unquestionably motherhood: and if that be denied to her and she forced to depend upon her own exertions for a livelihood, foreign to all her instincts, she is almost bound to indulge in antics such as those which have figured so frequently in the papers during the last few months. In many ways the Eastern seclusion of womanhood and her forced condition of tutelage are politically wiser than the system now in force in Europe of giving her the highest possible education and then turning her adrift to a solitary life, in which perhaps love and motherhood are destined never to play a part. The Englishwoman will naturally never admit this, and she will continue, from her pedestal of self-appreciation and Educational superiority to declaim against the iniquities of the life led by her Eastern sisters: she will continue to write books, such as that which appeared on Moslem women the other day, comparing her life with theirs, much to the disadvantage of the latter; and she will urge higher education upon the women of the East to the full extent of her voice. And yet it never occurs to her, perhaps, that there is a political danger in this policy, which England is just beginning to experience; that in modern days, when is no longer held the female population in check by infanticide and there is no Emperor to "scrap" the women who remain unmarried at 30, the excess of the female birth-rate when combined with a general policy of higher education is bound, in the course of time—perhaps two centuries or more—to raise a great political problem; finally it never occurs to her that the semi-educated "pardah-nashin," playing within the dreary walls of the Zenana, may possibly present a happier and more acceptable picture than the two highly-educated suffragettes, chained like Andromeda to the railings of a Cabinet Minister's residence and eventually released against their will by Perseus in the guise of a Metropolitan policeman.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST PLAGUE. His Excellency the Governor has taken a further wise step in the policy of popularising inoculation by inviting to Parel the representatives of the medical profession in various Native States of the Presidency. The effort to induce a general desire for inoculation must necessarily bear fruit but slowly, in view of the disbelief in its efficacy and the suspicion, fostered by a certain number of irresponsible people, that it exercises a sinister effect upon the general health of the individual. Much harm, too, has been done by persons who, in order to gain the favour of the head of their office or department, have publicly stated that they had submitted to inoculation when actually they had not done so, and have subsequently been attacked by plague and died, while many cases of inoculation too late, when the disease was already incubating in the patient, have afforded grounds for casting doubt upon the absolute efficacy of the prophylactic. In spite of this, inoculation appears to be growing slowly in favour, particularly in places like Satara which possesses an evil plague-history: and no step is more likely to aid the general acceptance of this form of prevention than the ocular demonstration supplied under the orders of His Excellency to the native editors and medical men from the outlying areas of the Presidency. But simultaneously with the campaign of persuasion in favour of inoculation it behoves Government to do away with irritating restrictions, such as the medical inspection at seaports, which in view of the recent dicta of the Plague Commission cannot possibly serve any useful purpose and cause very great annoyance to the public. That the value of inoculation will gradually be appreciated by the mass of the people, there is little doubt: but any general decision to make war upon rats is by no means so certain. In Bombay itself, at any rate, one will never be rid of them to any appreciable extent, for a sea-port such as Bombay never can be so; while in a great many cases the very merchants, whose stock-in-trade is peculiarly attractive to these pests, belong to a sect to whom the idea of killing any living creature is fundamentally and hereditarily repugnant.

THE Punjabi convert named S. Capur has been sentenced in Burma to six months' rigorous imprisonment under Arms Act.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

EXCITABLE HORSES.

Keen Footballers.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JANUARY 3.

PEDESTRIANISM.

This is the season when professional running claims most notice and the various events at Edinburgh, Glasgow and Newcastle during the Christmas and New Year holidays clearly show that the sport still enjoys considerable popularity. That we shall ever again see pedestrianism on such a level as it attained in the early eighties is unlikely. We have not got such good men nowadays, as our best runners are found in the ranks of the amateurs. That many of the latter would gladly try their luck as professionals is more than probable, but the opportunities are so few. It is no wonder pedestrianism enjoyed great favour in years gone past when one recalls to mind such fliers as H. Hutchings, H Gent G. Wallace, R. Buttery, W. Cummings, W. Lang, J. White and P. Cannon—while America sent us such cracks as G. Seward, C. McIver, S. J. Farrell, and "Deerfoot." Then we had another revival through a number of amateurs blossoming out as professionals, the most noted being A. Wharton, L. E Myers, W. G. George, E. C. Bredin, F. E., Bacon A. R. Donner, G. B. Tindar, T. P. Conneff and H. Watkins. It is interesting to recall that these ex-amateurs created records during their career that compare, very favourably with the performances of the old school of professionals.

TO-DAY.

At the present time the best men among the ranks of the professionals (with one exception) do not compare very favourably with the giants of the past. B. R. Day and W. Growcott are the best sprinters, the former being an ex-amateur champion of Ireland and who came off second best against A. B. Postle during his recent tour in Australia. Then, as to middle and long distance runners, only A. Shrubb can really be considered as of champion rank though, of course, this wonderful ex-amateur is a host in himself. A big section of the public still dearly loves to see a really top notcher perform, and if another Hutchings came to the front and a couple of "milers" of the ability of George and Cummings were again in evidence, we should soon see another big boom in matters pedestrian. B. R. Day has been showing up fairly well at Edinburgh and to get very close to 22 secs. for 220 yards at this time of the year is good running, though of course, not to be compared with the performances of Hutchings or even Donner on the same ground.

A LONG JAUNT.

While on pedestrian matters, a word is due a Johnson of Rochdale for a capital performance recently. He very easily beat Len Hurst of Edmonton in a 30 miles race, the latter giving up before the twentieth mile, Johnson ran 21 1/2 miles in 2 hours 15mins. 30secs. and was then allowed to stop, but he was going very well indeed and would probably have put up a very good performance for the full journey. It may be added that Hurst ran 25 miles in 2 hours 33mins. 42secs. at Brighton in 1903, when he was assisted by pacemakers. The amateur record for 30 miles is 3 hours 17mins. 36 1/2secs. by J. A. Squires in 1885, which has now had a long life as records go. To return a moment to Johnson, he is an old Salford Harrier and finished tenth for that club in the Northern Counties Cross-Country, Championship of 1904.

HONEST FRENCHMEN.

Some English critics have waxed indignant because the French cycling authorities allow amateurs to receive expenses, and a rupture between the English and French governing bodies will be the outcome of this. It is not so long ago that an ex-amateur cyclist described how present day English amateurs receive payment, and a French critic declares ours is a policy of hypocrisy, because we condemn in Frenchmen what English amateurs do *sub rosa*. There is a lot of truth in this and that well known writer on cycling matters C. H. Larrette recently stated that his views are the same as the French critics. The best of sportsmen will admire the French authorities for openly recognising the situation, which is far more straightforward than shutting one's eyes to the obvious. Mr. Larrette has been associated with athletics and cycling for over thirty years, so that his opinions are worthy of respect. He excuses the policy of the English cycling body by saying it must work with the Amateur Athletic Association, which prevents the former having a free hand. This is rather lame and because the A. A. A. is so opposed to open professionalism, it is no excuse for the National Cyclist Union tolerating a make-believe state of affairs.

BOXING.

The proportion of coloured men to whites in the boxing world is only small, and yet they gain a fair measure of success. In comparatively modern times the late Peter Jackson stood right at the top of the tree, as after beating Frank Slavin in London he fought a draw with J. J. Corbett in America and easily ranks as the best coloured boxer known. Then G. Dixon was to the fore for many years and, indeed, until time beat him. More recently we have had Joe Walcott, Sam Langford, T. Johnson and S. McVea winning high honours. Many good judges in England think Langford would beat any middle weight in the world, while Johnson aspires to the heavy weight world's championship and has been promised a match by Tommy Burns. McVea also wants to meet Burns, and from the manner he beat Jack Scales at Paris on Saturday, he is a real crack. The coloured man from California appears to have weighed up the London man during the first round, while the second was only about a minute old when the white boxer was knocked out. Walcott, McVea, Langford and Johnson certainly constitute a talented batch of coloured boxers and if pitted against the four best white boxers (at their weight) in the world it would be fairly even betting as to whether the majority of the bouts would go to the white or coloured boxers.

WRESTLING.

All the challenging and counter-challenging among the wrestlers now before the English public is being a trifle over-done. It would be a relief to see a challenge or two from an Englishman, offering to take on any of the continental cracks in the Cumberland and Westmoreland style. Surely some of them can find backers, who believe in their ability to hold their own. Wrestling in England is not what it was and one can only regret that we have not now got a George Steadman, a Lowden or Hexham Clark to issue a bold challenge to the invaders, in our style of wrestling.

THE TURF.

From news to hand from America it is evident that the trainer and first jockey to Mr. J. R. Keene reaped a good harvest through the wonderful success of that gentleman's horses during 1907. James Rowe, the trainer, received ten per cent of the winnings (£80,513), his share therefore being just over £8,050 or 40,250 dollars. This was not all, for his retaining and other fees have to be considered. The figures are instructing, because it is often said our trainers are badly paid in comparison to the jockeys. This is certainly true and it hardly seems right that the rider of the horses should reap a bigger reward than the man who has had all the trouble and worry of sending them to the post in winning condition. Mr. Keen's jockey, W. Miller also had a percentage of the winnings, which amounted to £2,500 and he also had a retainer. Some of our crack jockeys are believed to have earned something in the neighbourhood of £10,000 during special seasons, and such figures probably make many a lad think that to become a jockey must be a short cut to wealth. There is of course the other side of the picture and only a few can reach the top, and often then only after many disappointments. At the present time we have the example of W. Higgs, who waited so long to rise above stable-lad rank that he was on the point of giving up the game, when Mr. J. C. Sullivan gave him his chance. Higgs has never forgotten this and in spite of many tempting offers, the first call on his services belongs to Mr. Sullivan.

EXCITABLE HORSES.

One of Australia's best trainers recently had a few words to say about excitable horses and methods of schooling them at the starting gate, which are very interesting. He claims that by leading horses under the gate a few times and by allowing the animals to feel the tapes with their noses will go a long way towards making them lose fear of the barrier. Naturally it is the strangeness of the "gate" which worries some animals, and in the majority of cases proper schooling would lead to better behaviour at the post.

We saw some Grand National horses out in the Park steeplechase at the recent Hurst Park meeting. The field only numbered four—Ascetics Silver, Timothy Titus, Ranunculus and Do Be Quick—and they all shouldered 11st. 9lbs. which made it quite a championship. The first three have all shown form over the Grand National country, the first of course having won the blue ribbon. All three had to put up with defeat however, as Mr. C. R. Hodgson's mare carried the honours. Ascetics Silver and Ranunculus are far from fit, but Timothy Titus appeared all right and started equal favourite with the winner, so that Mr. Hodgson's candidate must be distinctly good. It may be added that big fields have been the order at the holiday fixtures and in spite of a cutting easterly gale the attendance at Hurst Park and Manchester was decidedly good.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

The New Zealanders played their first international fixture on New Years day when they met the Welsh team at Aberdare. Fully 12,000 spectators witnessed the match which the visitors looked like winning until just before time when D. Jones, one of the forwards, got over for a last try which enabled his team to win by 9 points to 8. It may be added that the visitors were without J. H. Smith their famous three-quarter, and others have also suffered from injuries lately. Still the Welsh Northern Union team cannot be compared to the pick of the Welsh Rugby Union World, which points to our visitors being well below the strength of the original All Blacks. The New Zealanders will soon finish their club matches, and the 23 games played have resulted in just on £10,000 gate money, so that from what can be seen at present, each player will receive £250 to £300 as his share of the tour. This does not compare with the cheques handled by the Australian (Amateur) cricketers after touring here, but it is quite enough to give a fillip to professional Rugby football.

ANOTHER INTERNATIONAL.

The third International between France and England under Rugby Union Rules was played on New Year's Day, Paris being the venue. There has been a lot of trouble about the constitution of the French team, and at the eleventh hour two of the Bordelais Club players cried off. Under the circumstances the Frenchmen did very well and were not so inferior as the score (19 points to 0) would indicate. It is evident our neighbours are improving, as, in the two previous games, England won by 35 points to 8 and 41 points to 13.

SOCCER.

The result of the New Year holiday matches has been to still further improve the prospects of Manchester United, and the Club now heads the First League table with 36 points for 21 games, a clear lead of ten points on Sheffield Wednesday. Chief interest centres in the bottom clubs and at the moment there is so little in it among about half a dozen, that there is no saying which are likely to be the unfortune two last. Chelsea managed to draw (0—0) on visiting Aston Villa, while Woolwich Arsenal gained a 4 goals to 0 and victory over Sunderland last Saturday, which pleased Southernesr, there was a different tale to tell on New Year's Day, however, as in the return match between Sunderland and the Arsenal, the latter went under by 5 goals to 2. Chelsea also experienced defeat at Middlesbrough (3—1).

A KEEN STRUGGLE.

It is in the Second Division that we are seeing "the best struggle for the leadership." Derby county beat Hull City (the leaders) on Saturday by 4 goals to 1 while Bradford City visited Lincoln and prevailed by 4 goals to 2. The Bradford men won again (2—1) at Barnsley on Wednesday, while Oldham Athletic could only draw (0—0) on entertaining Glossop and then went down (1—0) on receiving a visit from Blackpool. This has led to a very interesting state of affairs, Bradford and Derby being neck and neck and Oldham only a point behind.

SCOTTISH FOOTBALL.

Glasgow Rangers showed signs of a return to the best form by drawing (2—2) against Falkirk, on the leaders appearing in Glasgow last Saturday. Celtic also drew (0—0) on visiting Airdrieonians, but Dundee gathered in both points (3—2) on visiting Clyde. Celtic and Glasgow Rangers were in opposition on New Year's Day and once again the honours went to the former (3—2), the winners being at home. Dundee and Falkirk also won comfortably against Port Glasgow and Greenock Morton. Another batch of fixtures were disposed of yesterday, the most notable incident being the one goal to nil win of Hibernians on visiting Dundee. Both Celtic and Falkirk proved successful, beating Aberdeen and Kilmarnock respectively by 3 goals to 0 and 5 goals to 0, and the winners are now better placed than Dundee.

CRICKET.

The news from Melbourne where the Second Test match is being decided gives home cricketers lots to discuss. Haye, certainly ought to have been included in the English side and Fane would have been the best to leave out. One of the fast bowlers might also have been dropped in favour of Young, which would have left us with a splendid batting side and still plenty of good bowlers. From the English point of view the feature of the Australians' first innings was the success of Crawford with the ball, his 5 wickets for 79 runs on a good wicket being exceptional. That the Australians only made 266 is a great testimony to the English bowlers and fielders, Noble's 61 being the best effort for the Colonials. Though the visitors commenced none too well they improved the situation and the partnership of Hobbs (83) and Hutchings (126) and the latter and Braund made matters look bright. The latter was in a long time for 49 and Rhodes (32) also kept his end up for some time. Considering that 287 were scored for the loss of five wickets, the full total of 382 was not great, though it gave the visitors a lead of 116. Cotter got 5 wickets for 142 and is evidently a very dangerous bowler still, when nursed, though he appears to soon lose his pace. Our advantage on the first innings gradually disappeared towards the end of play to-day, as Noble and Trumper managed to defy all the efforts of the bowlers, and when play ended the score was 96, with no wicket down. Thus the Colonials got within 20 runs of the Englishmen's total and with all their wickets in hand, a very level state of affairs.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 20.

Captain Douglas, Royal Field Artillery, is posted to the 57th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

Lieutenant Nixon, E. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, is transferred to the Home Establishment and posted to F. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.

Lieutenant L. J. W. Robinson is posted to E. Battery Royal, Horse Artillery.

Captain E. H. Dunsford, 33rd Punjabis, has been selected for the appointment of Wing Commander, Kurram Militia.

Captain Fellowes 47th Sikhs, has been appointed Transport Officer for duty with the Indian Troops in North China.

Colonel G. F. Wilson, Royal Engineers, is placed on the Retired List with effect from 6th January, 1908.

Sanction has been given to the employment of Lieutenant Gardner, 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, with the Southern Nigeria Regiment of the West African Frontier Force.

Lieutenant A. F. Lumsden 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots, is appointed to the Gold Coast Regiment of the West African Frontier Force.

2nd Lieutenant L. G. Gubbins, 80th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, embarks for duty in India on the 5th February next.

The Government of India have ruled that when ammunition gives bad results at practice a report is to be made by the Officer Commanding the Unit to the Ordnance Officer in charge of the Arsenal on which the Unit is dependent and that no steps are to be taken for the disposal of the ammunition until inspectors are received from the Ordinance Officer.

Major R. E. Sullivan, Supply and Transport Corps, is posted to the 7th Meerut Division on return from leave.

Lieutenant C. J. Boyce, Supply and Transport Corps, is transferred from the Poona Division to the Rawalpindi Division.

SERIOUS COTTON FIRE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 20.

A serious fire is reported to be in progress at Moola Dawood's cotton factory, Myingyan, Burma.

INOCULATION AND PLAGUE.

Mofussil Editors in Bombay.

SPEECH BY THE GOVERNOR.

ABOUT fifty editors of up-country newspapers visited the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory at Parel yesterday, on the invitation of H. E. Sir George Sydenham Clarke. The editors formed quite a cosmopolitan gathering, representing Mahratta, Gujerati and Parsee papers of the different divisions of the Presidency. The editors, who were in two batches, were taken round the various rooms in the Laboratory—the kitchen in which the broth is prepared, the Sowing and Testing room, the Incubating room, and the rooms where the anti-plague vaccine is carbolised, the bottles are vacuumised and the vaccine is decanted. Captain W. Liston, acting Director of the Laboratory, who took the editors round the rooms, explained to them the process of preparing the anti-plague vaccine and the use of it, and they seemed deeply interested in what they saw there. The editors were then taken to the verandah, where they awaited His Excellency's arrival.

His Excellency was received by Captain Liston and others. Captain Liston then addressed those present. He said the attention of the editors and representatives of up-country papers had been drawn to various improvements effected within the past four years. He desired to emphasise the fact that what they had been shown that day was not the product of a day but the result of more than ten years of patient study. The process of manufacturing the anti-plague serum had been evolved after great experience. There was no doubt that defects had sometimes been detected, unfortunately after lamentable accidents, but those trials had always resulted in a minute inquiry into the method of manufacture and had in each instance led to improvements which had prevented the repetition of the unfortunate occurrences, till at last they were in a position to say that the process of manufacturing the vaccine was as perfect as it was humanly possible to make it with the knowledge they possessed. The method of manufacturing the vaccine had been examined by a large number of expert scientists and they had approved of every detail of the process. In inoculation they had the best, the simplest and the cheapest means of combating the plague in a country like India. He was not prepared to say that inoculation would permanently eradicate the disease from India, but he could affirm that it could save and had in the past saved thousands of valuable lives. During an epidemic of plague there would be three times fewer attacks from plague among the inoculated than among the uninoculated, and if the inoculated were attacked by the disease they were twice as likely to recover as the uninoculated. Three questions had often been asked of him by those who were about to be inoculated. The first question was if they could come to any harm in being inoculated in the midst of plague—that was, when dead rats had been found in the house in which they lived. The answer was in the negative. They would perhaps have come too late to expect the best results from inoculation, but it was better to be protected late than never. Day by day they were learning more about vaccines and their use in the prevention and treatment of disease. They were all familiar with Jenner's vaccination, and those of the editors who were doctors must be aware that even if they were vaccinated against small pox, even one or two days after exposure to infection, the vaccinated not only had a better chance of not developing the disease but if they developed it the disease was likely to attack them in a milder form. People suffering from hydrophobia did not undergo the treatment till after they had been infected, and it had been shown that the treatment with anti-rabbies vaccine was effective in warding off an attack from that fatal disease. The same principle held good for anti plague vaccine. No harm, then, would be done if inoculation was carried out even in the midst of plague. The next question usually asked of him was about the length of time during which inoculation gave protection. It depended firstly, on the dose of vaccine used; secondly on the power the individual had of responding to a particular dose; thirdly on the circumstances in which the individual was found at the time he was exposed to infection, as fatigue, alcoholic excess, exposure to cold, all lowered the degree of the resistence of an individual; and fourthly, on the dose of infection which he had received. On the whole it could be said that the maximum degree of protection lasted for a period of six to nine months, that after that time it became less, but still some degree of protection remained even up to the fifth year. They got the best protection by being inoculated every year. He was also asked if inoculation did any harm. The answer again was in the negative. It was impossible that a sterile fluid containing no living disease-producing genus could convey disease.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor then said:—Gentlemen,—I have come here to-day to offer you a very cordial welcome to Bombay. It is a great pleasure to find that so many editors of the press in the Mofussil have been enabled to accept my invitation and to see for themselves how anti-plague serum is manufactured in this city. I hope that you will carry away not only the pleasant recollection of your trip to Bombay, but also some information which will be of permanent value. There are two points to which I desire to draw your special attention, and you will have noticed that most elaborate precautions are taken to ensure that the serum is absolutely sterilized and that there can be no contamination from any outside source. That is a very important point. The second point is that by injecting the sterilized serum into the system we do not communicate the disease but the only protective agent which comes into play if the body is attacked by the plague bacillus. That is why I point out to the doctors from the Native States that inoculation is a bad word to use. Inoculation certainly conveys the idea of communication of diseases, which is exactly what the injection of serum does not do. If you can make that fact clear, you will do a very valuable service to the people. Since I came to India I have been doing my best to advocate the use of this serum because I am convinced that it provides us with the only method of combating the outbreak of plague, promptly and effectively. The plague visitation falls mainly upon the poor and the helpless—the people for whom you and I ought to care most. You will all feel with me that nothing can be so sad and painful as the spectacle of preventive suffering and death among the helpless poor. I do not for a moment suggest that you should advocate the use of serum unless you are persuaded that it is the safe and effective method of protection. What you have seen here and the figures which will be given to you, will, I hope, carry this conviction of the success of the inoculation to your mind. I wish particularly to express my thanks to Khan Saheb Maneckji for offering himself for serum treatment to-day for the ninth time. His public spirit will enable you to judge how simple the operation is; and you will agree that his experience shows that the effect of many successive treatments need not be dreaded.

You all know that His Majesty the King-Emperor sympathises warmly and deeply with the sufferings of his Indian subjects from the ravages of the plague. I wish to be able to tell His Majesty that we, in the Bombay Presidency, are all working together to do what is possible to save the lives of the poor; but I hope for something more from this present informal gathering. It seems to me most important that you and I can understand each other. We may sometimes differ in our views as to what is best to be done. That is only natural and inevitable, but the point I want to lay stress on is that we have one and the same object at heart. (Applause.) You living your lives in this country desire, I know, to work for the benefit of the people of India. I have broken off my life in England only because I hope to be able to do good to the people in this country. (Applause.) Surely, therefore, we may sometimes co-operate and even while you may not always agree with me, I ask you not to forget that my object is the same as yours (Hear, hear.) The power of the press is growing in India. This power carries with it a heavy responsibility in all countries, but most especially here, where the masses have few or no other sources of information. I appeal to you to take your responsibility seriously. You can do a great and important work in helping to educate the people and in giving them information to assist in promoting improved methods of agriculture and in fostering the industries which we are all anxious to develop. You can teach them self-help, proving the words of the great Indian law-giver Manu, "Depend not upon another; rather lean upon thyself. Trust to thy own exertion." These words apply to all peoples as perfectly to-day as when they were written 2,400 years ago. I have had considerable experience in journalism and I know the temptation of writing out criticism without waiting till all the facts are available. That is a temptation which one should resist, and I venture to ask you to ascertain facts before you commit your inormation to the paper. Truth is not always palatable, but it endures, and every truth which you tell your readers is a gain to them On the other hand, what is false may inflict permanent injury upon those who receive it and must reflect dishonour on those who diseminate it. When you are sure of your facts by, all means do criticise. All Governments make mistakes and constructive criticism is good for them as it is for an individual. A vigilant and accurate press can be a great help towards good government. In saying this I trust you will not thin that I am giving you a lecture. All I hope is that, after this present gathering, we may understand each other and that we may sometimes be able to co-operate for the good of the people. (Loud applause.)

Mr. B. G. Tilak, editor of the "Kesari" of Poona, on behalf of himself as well as other brother journalists, begged to convey to His Excellency their most heartfelt thanks for the honour which he had done them by inviting and giving them an opportunity of inspecting the interesting and instructive process by which the prophylactic serum had been manufactured. He was sure they had all witnessed the remarkable progress and improvements introduced in the preparation of the serum as suggested by scientific researches in recent years. Every precaution which science and ingenuity could suggest was adopted in a progressive spirit. He meant by this to say that every possible defect that might creep in had been guarded against, and throughout the process every possible contingency against contamination and foreign substance had been carefully considered. They were astonished to see the accuracy and care with which the serum had been prepared. But there were other aspects of the question, and that was not a place where it could be discussed. Yet he could confidently say that in the work of relieving the poor people from the calamities attendant upon the dire scourge, His Excellency must rest assured that the sympathy of the people would be with him. There could be no doubt that Government was actuated with the best of motives for relieving the sufferings of the masses. There might be differences of opinion, but the exchange of ideas and the friendly intercourse would, in time, enable the Government to achieve the object which they as well as the public had at heart. He trusted that the exchange of confidence and their joint efforts would, in time, succeed in eradicating the plague—the worst enemy of mankind—from India. In conclusion he again offered their cordial thanks to the Governor for the great honour His Excellency had done them by inviting their co-operation in popularising inoculation.

Captain Liston then said he had much pleasure in inoculating Khan Saheb Manekji Chandana, who had offered to be inoculated for the ninth time before the up-country editors.

Khan Saheb Chandana was then inoculated before the meeting. An up-country journalist also offered, and was inoculated immediately after. His Excellency the Governor then shook hands with all the up-country journalists present. The proceedings then terminated.

DARIZG ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.

Prison Gate Forced Open.

TWO SENTRIES SHOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JANUARY 20.

An extraordinary incident occurred at Hala, in Hyderabad (Sind) district. It is reported that on the 15th instant, about noon, eight prisoners came up to the outer gate, forced it open, seized the rifles and cartridges in charge of the sentry and shot him and another sepoy down and then decamped, firing in different directions as they proceeded over the plain. The sentry who was shot lies in a precarious condition.

The Sub-Inspector of Police accompanied by a number of policemen have gone in search of the escaped prisoners. The Mukhdum of Hala also rendered valuable assistance in capturing the escaped prisoners. The efforts of the police to capture the desperadoes will be seconded by a small military force from Hyderabad, Sind.

LODGE "STAR OF BURMA."

Laying the Foundation Stone of a New Hall.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JANUARY 20.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new Freemasons' Hall of Lodge "Star of Burma" was performed on Saturday evening by the District Grand Lodge of Burma and was attended by all the Masonic fraternity of Rangoon.

The Lodge "Star of Burma" was started in 1852 eight months after the taking of Rangoon by the British, when 32 members of the Order obtained a Provisional Warrant, the proper Warrant being issued by the Grand Lodge of England on April 9th, 1853.

During the 54 years of its existence the Lodge has continued to flourish until to-day, and it was now numerically and financially the strongest Lodge in the District.

THE NILGIRI RAILWAY LANDSLIP.

Prompt Action of the Authorities.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, JANUARY 20.

The Nilgiri Railway Authorities have been prompt in overcoming the landslip difficulty. Passengers and light parcels are being transhipped, requiring only a one-third mile walk which is across three bridges.

The first train left Coonoor at noon to-day.

MADRAS Y. W. C. ASSOCIATION.

Twenty-First Annual Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 20.

Sir Arthur Lawley presided at the 21st Annual Meeting of the Young Women's Christian Associatian, Madras, at the Banqueting Hall, on Saturday afternoon. Lady Lawley, the President of the Association, was also present and welcomed Miss Spencer, the Secretary of the Y. W. C. A. World's Committee, who delivered a long and interesting Address on the Association's work.

Miss Hill the Secretary of the Y. W. C. A., Madras, then read the year's report, after which the Governor delivered a speech in the course of which His Excellency said :—"It is lessons of true chivalry—lessons taught by culture—the meaning of what we allude to, when we talk of higher life and what we may be by culture and nobility of aim, which this Association is trying day by day to inculcate. Try to understand what I mean by true chivalry—by culture—by a higher life. If you do not, if you cannot, yourselves acqurte this knowlege I say to you go to the Young Women's Christian Association, knock at the door and the door will be opened to you, and the Association will teach you and tell you the meaning of my words. So shall tyou be an influence for good in your life, and when he end of your life comes, you will thank God for what the Y. W. C. A. has done for you."

THE Swedish Man-of-War Fylgia, under the Command of Captain J. S. Ekeland, sailed yesterday for Colombo.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

GERMAN COURT SCANDALS.

The Moltke-Harden Libel.

HARDEN SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT.

London, January 4.

The trial of Herr Harden, editor of "Zukunft," on a charge of having libelled General Count Moltke, has concluded at Berlin.

Herr Harden was found guilty, and was sentenced to four months' imprisonment. He has appealed to the Supreme Court against the verdict.

The President of the Court, in delivering the verdict, declared that General Count Moltke had emerged from the case without a stain on his character, and that nothing had been proved against Count von Eulenberg.

The German Minister for War has appealed to Count Lynar and Count Wm. Hohenan to return to Berlin and stand their trial for the honour of Germany and their families.

The "Times," in commenting upon the case remarks that the Public Prosecutor's strange omission to proceed against Herr Harden until after the close of General Count Moltke's private action for libel against Herr Harden requires explanation.

The Druce Case.

ROBERT CALDWELL'S DYING STATEMENT.

Robert Caldwell, who was recently arrested on arriving at New York from London, on a charge of perjury in connection with the Druce case, is reported to be dying at Staten Island.

He has signed a death-bed statement reiterating his sworn testimony that T. C. Druce's grave at Highgate contains a coffin filled with lead.

Ireland.

THE IRISH PARTY.

Mr. Wm. O'Brien, M.P., declares that Mr. John Redmond's statement that he (Mr. O'Brien) desired a committee of three of his own nominees to arrange a convention for the ratification of the agreement between the Redmondites and the O'Brienites is an absolute untruth.

He proposed, he says, that the Directory of the United Irish League should alone convene the gathering, but with a view of commanding the confidence of all sections the mechanical arrangements to carry out the Directory's regulations should be entrusted to three secretaries. He merely suggested the names of Mr. Joseph Devlin, M. P., Mr. Timothy Harrington, M. P., and Father Clancy, two of whom belonged to Mr. Redmond's own party. Mr. Redmond's objections were invented since then for the purpose of extricating himself from a dilemma.

Recently Mr. John Redmond, Leader of the Irish Party in the House of Commons, issued a lengthy statement with regard to the peace negotiations that had taken place between the Redmondites and the O'Brienites. He declared that the failure to summon the Irish Party and the Directory of the United Irish League to endorse the action of the conference between the Redmondites and the O'Brienites was due to a demand from Mr. Wm. O'Brien to have the Party and the Directory summoned immediately. That demand was in opportune, as such a convention would not make for unity but for strife. The failure was due also to Mr. O'Brien's proposal to transfer the arrangements for the convention from the hands of the Directory to those of a committee of three, who were Mr. O'Brien's nominees. Mr. William O'Brien, M. P., addressing a Nationalist demonstration at Buncrana in Donegal, on Wednesday, said he would not trouble further about peace negotiations with the Redmondit s. The mass of the people must assert themselves, and compel a reunion. The real cause of the troubles of the past four years was that the Parliamentary Party and the National Directory of the United Irish League had usurped the people's power, and had obtained control of the people. The boundless Australian funds at the Party's disposal could not, Mr. O'Brien continued, be better employed than in summoning a convention to re-establish unity. The Redmondites however, shrank from such a convention.

Rugby Football.

ANOTHER WIN FOR NEW ZEALAND.

The New Zealand team of professional Rugby Footballers defeated the Hull Kingston Rovers to-day by two tries to one try. The play was even during the first half of the contest, each team registering a try. Early in the second half the visitor scored their second try, but the home team nearly equalised matters several times.

Team for New Zealand.

Reggie Gibbs, Ralph Thomas, and J. L. Williams of Cardiff, have joined the Rugby foot all team to visit New Zealand. Other leading Welsh players are considering the advisability of making the trip.

Canned Meats.

AN AUSTRALIAN COMPLAINT.

The handlers of Australian canned meat recently alleged that the Board of Trade was accepting inferior American meats for the mercantile marine.

In consequence of this allegation Mr. T. A. Coghlan, Agent-General for New South Wales, interviewed the Board of Trade yesterday, and received an assurance that the standard lately brought into force would not be lowered.

Macedonian Outrages.

PROPOSED ACTION BY THE POWERS.

Several of the Powers have discussed the matter of a naval demonstration to compel the Porte to accept a collective Note regarding Macedonia.

Earthquake in Jamaica.

An earthquake shock at Stewartstown, in Jamaica, yesterday destroyed the Episcopal Church.

Severe Winter in Europe.

NUMEROUS PERSONS FROZEN TO DEATH.

The temperature in Austria, Belgium, and several other parts of the Continent was down to zero (Fahrenheit) yesterday.

Numbers of persons were frozen to death.

Nineteen degrees of frost were registered at Newmarket and 16 degrees at Cambridge.

Several deaths occurred in the provinces.

Scores of sheep perished in the Swan-sea district.

The New Jersey Tragedy.

VICTIM'S BODY IDENTIFIED.

The dead body of the woman who was murdered at Harrison, in New Jersey., U. S. A., has been identified as that of Lena Whitmore wife of a railway-man at Brooklyn. Mrs. Whitmore disappeared on Christmas Day after a quarrel with her husband. The latter has been detained by the police, although no charge has been laid against him.

The Trouble in Zululand.

A PARTY OF REBELS SUPPRESSED.

A Natal police patrol has suppressed a small party of Zulu rebels who were living in caves at the junction of the Black Umvolosi and the White Umvolosi rivers. Two of the rebels were killed, and the others escaped, leaving rifles and bandoliers behind them.

The Governor of Natal, Sir Matthew Nathan has postponed his tour of Zululand.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

The Duty on Grain Retained.

THE adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, when the consideration of the question of abolishing the town duty on grain was resumed. In the absence of the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey, the President, Mr. James MacDonald was voted to the chair.

At a peevious meeting of the Corporation, Mr. Baptista had proposed that the town duty on grain, be retained at four annas per candy. Against this Mr. Wacha moved an amendment for abolishing the duty.

Yesterday Mr. Jehangir B. Petit moved a second amendment for reducing the town duty to two annas per candy.

Mr. Petit said he entirely sympathised with Mr. Wacha's amendment for abolishing the town duty on grain altogether. But seeing the feeling of the Corporation, he thought that rather than taking the chance of that amendment being thrown out, he should put forward a proposal which would reduce the present rate of duty to half the amount. This was a duty which told most heavily on the poor people, and since they had a large surplus balance in their hands they were not justified in retaining duties on necessaries of life.

Dr. Jehanjir J. Cursetji, in seconding the amendment. said that compared with the relief the Corporation had given to property holders in respect of general taxation they had done very little for the poor. He thought the time had now come when they should give relief to the poor. In fact, this was the most appropriate time to do it.

The Commissioner said he rose to support the proposals of the Standing Committee and in doing so he would begin by taking them a few years back, to the time when plague appeared in this city. At that time the Municipal finances became slightly involved and with the approval of the Corporation all taxes had to be raised absolutely to their maximum. That went on for two years. In the third year the finances recovered, probably because the people became less afraid of plague and came back to Bombay in large numbers. In that year the surplus balance was Rs. 14,37,000. Seeing that this surplus was accruing Mr. Harvey proposed a reduction in taxation. The reduction he proposed was two per cent in the general tax, that was to say one-sixth of the general tax was to be taken off. This was done in 1900-01, and the result in the next year was that there was slight deficit of Rs. 1,80,000. But remembering the extra fourteen lakhs that had been raised in the previous year Mr. Harvey also proposed a reduction in grain duty and in the duty on firewood. namely, two annas on grain and one anna on firewood. The result of that was that in the following year there was a deficit of Rs. 4,55,000 followed by another deficit of Rs. 2,77,000. During this time the assessments began to be revised and the returns from the property tax showed an increase. Then they came to the year 1903-04, when the deficit was limited to half a takh of rupees It was followed by a large surplus in 1904-05, and Mr. Havey again came forward with proposals for making a reduction in taxation. He proposed a reduction of one per cent. divided between general taxation and fire wood tax. This led to a deficit of Rs. 2,81,000. But as assessment was growing, the deficit was made up by a surplus in 1906-07. The surplus was Rs. 1,77,000, and he (the Commissioner) recommended to the Standing Committee a reduction in the general taxation which brought it down to the minimum limit prescribed by law. He also recommended an entire abolition of town duty on firewood. Thus in every instance when the Commissioner found that revenne was greater than expenditure he came before the Corporation with proposals that should be to the benefit of both the classes and the masses from whom the revenue was derived. In the present year he could not see any justification for any further reduction. Instead of having a big surplus, they had actually budgetted last year, for a deficit of three lakhs. During the year they had made extra grants of about seven lakhs. Fortunately for them their income had increased by two and a half lakhs. But it was practically certain that this year would end with a deficit, and if they were going to choose a deficit year for making a further reduction in taxation, he thought, they would be embarking on speculative transactions of which no sensible man could approve. He was of opinion that this year was not one in whirh any reduction of taxation should be made and he could not say how, if they looked at their income and expenditure, it could be justified. Last year they said that their income would be three and a half lakhs less than their expenditure, and this year it was proposed that it should be six lakhs less. He asked how long was that to go on? It seemed to him that it was impossible that it could go on. He considered that no reduction in taxation should take place this year. If their finances recuperated next year he saw no reason why some such proposal should not be brought forward. They had no right to speculate what would take place next year. They had several new items of expenditure to deal with next year. Two of these had been placed upon them by recent legislation; one related to medical charges, and the other to primary education. Then did not know what sums they would be called upon to provide for these two items of expenditure when they got into full working order. Then, the amount which they would have to pay in settlement of the demand of the Improvement Trust would be equivalent to and additional one per cent. of the general tax.

They also had yet to settle the claims of the Improvement Trust under Section 73 of the Improvement Trust Act the amount of that could not safely be estimated at less than another one per cent. So that from the possible outturn of the unappropriated further revenue leviable under the head of general tax they could foresee the following liabilities. Improvement Trust claims eight lakhs per annum in addition to the present deficit of three lakhs budgetted for and the further three lakhs which they would lose if the grain duty were abolished; in other words at the present time they could see that fourteen out of the sixteen possible lakhs available under the head of general tax, if that tax were levied at its maximum, was already hypothetical of course It was open to a Corporator to say that their income was increasing faster than their expenditure. He was glad to think it was, but there were several large works to which they were committed and in connection with which they had to provide for interest and sinking fund. He must remind them that they had undertaken to pay half the cost of building overbridges in the city and erect chawls for Municipal employes involving the raising of loans. Now, they knew that the trouble which they had with the Government of India to get long-dated loans was increasing. That being so they would have to find Rs. 75,000 or Rs. 1,00,000 a year in addition to what they were now finding for their loans. Therefore he said that although their income might be increasing at a greater rate than their expenditure, it could not be said that it was more than counteracted by this expenditure. He said they had not got a surplus this year and in all probability they would not have any next year. He did not think that they should part with a source of income which gave them a large sum like two lakhs without being certain that they could do without it.

Mr. Haji Yusuff Haji Ismael did not agree with either Mr. Wacha or Mr. Petit who said that the abolition of grain duty would benefit the poor. He was of opinion that if ever the Corporation abolished the duty on grain they would only throw away lot of money only to be picked up by the middleman who alone would be benefited by the abolition of that duty.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir Cowasji was opposed to abolishing the duty altogether as he thought the benefit would not reach the poor. The only parta that would be benefited by it was the middleman. According to his calculations the duty which the poor had to pay for consuming grain amounted to an anna and a half per head per annum.

Mr. Todd said that he was one of those who, on principle, did not approve of the levying of town duties, but agreed that there should be power to levy such duties when necessary. In the Standing Committee Mr. Wadia and he were strongly in favour of abolishing the duties on grain and sugar, the latter being nearly as much a necessary of life as grain. When it was found that they could not abolish the duty on grain and sugar without founding some means of meeting the deficit, Mr. Wadia and he had proposed a proportionate increase in the general property tax. He was for levying duty only on luxuries and not necessaries of life and that barring the duties on liquors, wines &c., the town duties on grain, sugar and ghee should be totally abolished. As examplifying all that was bad in town duties he referred to the case of sugar. Bombay lived by trade and yet this trade was handicapped in the most insensate way. Roughly speaking, the town duty collected amounted to fourteen lakhs and duty refunded amounted to twelve lakhs, so that the Municipality gained two lakhs of which Rs. 60,000 went out in course of collection. The net benefit to the Municipal exchequer was therefore about Rs. 1.40,000 and to gain this the trade was not only fined Rs. 2,00,000 paid to the Municipality but at least another Rs. 3,00,000 in the shaae of extra charges merchants had to meet in storing and sorting to meet Municipal requirements. To fine a trade Rs. 5,00,000 for the sake of Rs. 1,40,000 in the Municipal coffers seemed to him thoroughly bad finance.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah suggested that after what had fallen from the Commissioner it would be desirable for Mr. Wacha to withdraw his amendment.

Mr. Wacha applied for permission to withdraw his amendment, but as some members opposed, it was not granted.

Mr. F. C. Harrison said he should very much like to see the tax on grain taken off, but the answer given by the Commissioner seemed to him to be a very good one, because if they took it off at present they would be in a difficult position next year. They could do not it without drawing on their balances. He thought the right course would be to put the necessary amount on the property tax and abolish the grain duty. (Hear, hear). He understood that that was now imposible, but he hoped the Standing Committee would seriously consider whether they could take off the duty on grain. (Hear, hear).

Mr. Baptista having replied, the two amendments were put to the vote and lost. The original proposition was then carried.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

P. W. D. APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 20.

Mr. Lionel Jacob, Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, proceeds almost immediately on privilege leave; Mr. Inglis, Chief Engineer, Bengal, officiating for him.

Mr. O. "Donoghue, Accountant General, Public Works Department, goes on six months' combinedi leave early in April, Mr. Curry of Examiner of Publit Work Accounts, Burma, officiates as Accountanc General in his place.

DECENTRALISATION COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 20.

Mr. Hobhouse, President, Decentralisation Commission, returns to Calcutta to-morrow from Nepal. The other members arrived to-day.

THE SCARLET TROUBADOURS.

Mr. Edward Branscombe's Scarlet Troubadours gave their first entertainment at the Town Hall last evening. Considering the other atractious in this city at present, the Hall was fairly were filled and especially the reserved seats. It cannot be denied that the present combination is superior to that represented by the Scarlet Mysteries last year, the presence of two exceptionally good lady voices tending to tone down the harshness of a body of male voices, in addition to which their smiles and clever acting and dancing lent a charm, painfully absent from performances of the other Company. The programme was, as usual, in two parts; in the former Miss Maude Fane (Soprano) and Mr. Sydney Mannering (Tenor) well earned loud. applause for their delightful rendering of the vocal Duet "Our Canadian Canoe" and Mr. Alfred Cunningham who has a splendid baritone voice, received quite an ovation for the grand style in which he sang "The song of the Toreador." Miss May Glenn, the Prima Donna and comedienne of the Troubadours, offered a little wholesoma advice to incautious lovers in a fascinating song, and in response to an undeniable encore sang most merrily "Coming through the Rye." Mr. Percival Mackenzie was not as successful with his Banjo Solos as he was with his whistling solo and his lightning sketches in the second part—probably his instrument was at fault. The Part songs, unaccompained, were quite a treat, the several parts being foultlessly sustained resulting in the most perfect harmony, light and shade being also most carefully observed. The Fantasie illustrating "The charms of Indian life." sung by the Troubadours, was most interesting and amusing. Miss May Glemn took the leading part in this Fantasie. "The Sailors' Life" in Part II was composed of several sailor's yarns in song and of Nautical song, in some of which the wit and humour of the Jacktar as well as his sober and pathetic side were well exhibited. This item also gave a good opportunity for the excellent Tenor, Baritone and Bass voices of the Company to be heard to the greatest advantage, and it is no exaggeration to say that all three acquitted themselves most creditably.

The Programme closed with the old Nursery Rhymes each of which ended with the chorus "And we pushed it through the window." Some very good bocal hits were made in the rendering of these Nursery Rhymes. The Scarlet Thoubadours remain in Bombay during this week and all who wish to break the hum-drum of every day life would do well to spend a jolly two hours at the Town Hall in witnessing the capital performanees of this excellent Troupe of really humorous, versatile and entertaining Troubadors, who are also privileged to have in their number some excellent voices.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR ON HIS VISIT TO ENGLAND.

England Described as the Happy Country.

Writing in the January number of the "Empire Review," Mr. Edward Dicey gives his impression of a conversation which he had with the German Emperor during the last days of the latter's recent stay in England. Mr. Dicey says the Emperor talked quite freely on many subjects, and thanked him for his articles, which he (the Emperor) said had had a considerable share in removing the erroneous conceptions that of late years had unfortunately prevailed as to the respective attitudes of the two countries.

In speaking of these erroneous conceptions, says Mr. Dicey, the Emperor said he felt very keenly the imputation that he, as the eldest grandson of Queen Victoria, to whom he was most deeply attached, should have been regarded in this country a hostile in any way to Great Britian and British interests.The hearty reception accorded to him in the capital of England had been most welcome. Speaking of the pleasure with which he would recall his sojourn, the Kaiser said that until the present visit he had only known Court life in England, but during his rest at Highcliffe he had not only improved his health but had learnt to know the English country and the English people better than he had ever done before. He thought England could best be described as "the happy country." The Emperor remarked that his fellow-countrymen were, as a body, too intent upon gaining a living to enjoy sports and pastimes, but with the increasing industrial prosperity of Germany he thought his people might enjoy a little more sport, of which the English people as a whole had perhaps a little too much In regard to trade the Kaiser was all for "the open door," but under the present industrial conditions he could not introduce that principle into the relations of Germany with foreign Powers.

"On every question which was discussed," Mr. Dicey concludes, "his Majesty showed the greatest friendliness towards his grandmother's andhis mother's country."

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 23rd November last amounted to Rs. 2,790, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 614. The total earnings from 1st July to 23rd November last were Rs. 39,883, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 1,261.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 23rd November last amounted to Rs. 5,917, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 921. The total earnings from 1st July to 23rd November last were Rs. 87,633, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 17,913.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY 7th EXTRA MEETING.

Saturday January 25.

Entry closed at 6 p. m. Monday January 20.

THE MAHIM PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr A S Oomer's g a h Basheer 13-3
Aga S Shah's g a h Grey Falcon 13 2 3-4
Mr Wallace's ch a h Ragul 13-2 3-4
Mr Newton's ch a h Little John 13-2
Mr S A Wahed's ch a h Yatem 13-3
Mr Khalil Dooree's ch a h Amood 13-3
Mr Jassim bin Dakeel's b a h Salwar 13-3
Mr S N Mahomed's ch a h Caravan 13-3
Mr L K Kapadia's b a h Settler 13-1 1-2
Mr R R S' b a h Rose 13-3
Mr R R S' b a h Scimitar 13-2 3-4
Mr R R S' ch a h Mint 13-3
Mr Kelso's b a h Hermit 13-3
Mr Kelso's g a h Young Gazelle 13-2
Mr A K Readymoney's b a h Mudlool 13-2 1-2
Mr Artin A Essajee's g a h Little Joker 13 1 1-2
Mr Alex A Essajee's b a h Creditor 13 2 3-4
Messrs M Goculdass and J C Galstaun's b a h Sir Jamal 13 1 3-4
Colonel P K L Beaver's ch a g Rufur 13 2 1-2

THE HURST PARK PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Aga S Shah's ch e h Forfeit
Aga S Shah's br e h Peria Doray
Mr Vaid's b e g Cossack
Mr John Morris' b aus m Abluna by Wallace-Ebrie (4 yrs)
Mr R M Phillip's b aus m Epitome
Mr Morison's br e m Lady Lomond
Mr R R S' bl aus g Comeback
Mr R R S' ch aus g Lady Nannie
Mr W Hutchins' br aus g Baritone
Mr W Hutchins' br aus g Vocalist
Mr Tayleurs' ch e g April Fool
Mr D Runchordass' b e m Faded Lily
Messrs M Goculdass and Nemmo's ch e m Zotique
Messrs M Goculdass and Nanjee's br aus m Lady Meta

THE DADUR PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs

Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Eed 14 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Gold Mint 13 3 3-4
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Herricul 14 0
Mr Toolsidass Tejpal's g a h Antica 13 3 1-2
Mr Toolsidass Tejpal's ch a h Frederick 13 3 1-2
Aga S Shah's g a h Grey Falcon 13 2 3 4
Mr Rice's ch a h Court Martial 14 0
Mr A Razak's br a h Osborne 13 3 1-2
Captain Marchant's b a h King Kobweb 13 3 3-4 (by wire)
Mr L K Kapadia's g a h Darby 13 2 1-2
Mr R R S' ch a h Tachreet 13 3 3-4
Mr R R S' ch a h Mint 13 3
Mr R R S' g a h Vases 14 0
Mr Kelso's b a h Hermit 13 3
Mr A K Readymoney's b a h Mudlool 13 2 1-2
Mr M A Khans ch a h Salanic 14 0
Mr Nazi Syed Rashid's ch a g Sahoon 13 2 3-4
Mr Adil's b a h Dumra 13 3 1-2
Mr Dawood Essack's g a h Moscow 14 0
Mr D Runchordass' g a h Ashroff 14 0
Mr Artin A Essayee's g a h Little Joker 13 3 1-2
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's g a h False Start 13 3 1-4
Messrs Goculdass and A Nanjee's b a h Hazza 13 3 1-4
Messrs Goculdass and J C Galstaun's b a h Sir Jamal 13 1 3-4
Mr A M Busbari's b a h Wadi 14 0

THE MATOONGA PLATE.—Destance 1 mile.

Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Swalior
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Rashad
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Melbourne
Mr Toolsidass Tejpal's g a h Antica
Mr Sulleman Mahalla's g a h Tala
Mr L Tixeira's b a h Salbook
Mr Khalil Dooree's b a h Makjoom
Mr Newton's b a h Hadee
Mr Mujeed Jurji's b a h Reeruit
Mr Mujeed Jurjis' b a h Sugger
Mr Rice's ch a h Deenar
Mr Rice's ch a h Court Martial
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Salaam
Mr G K's ch a h Moonim
Mr Janmahomed Jeevanbhoy's b a h Dhamas
Mr A K Ready money's ch a h Madras
Mr Hajee Ally Shabag's b a h Company
Mr M A Khan's ch a h Nooman
Mr Kaji Syed Rashid's ch a h Sahoon
Mr A M Shamlan's g a h Rummah
Mr Adil's b a h Dumra
Hoosain Obayed's ch a h Dhaler
Hoosain Obayed's ch a h Kastanten
Mr A Ameer's b a h The Barb
Mr A Ameer's ch a h Royal Red
Mr N J Jacob's b a h Almas
Messrs M Goculdass and J C Galstaun's b a h Sir Jama
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's b a h Hazza
Messrs M Goculdass and Nanjee's ch a h Royal

THE LINGFIELD PLATE,—Distance I mile, 1 furlong.

H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's b aus g Admira Crichton
Mr R R S' b aus h Circuit
Mr P B Avasia's ch e m Preparation
Mr Kelso's b aus g Royalist
Mr John Morris' br aus h Oakton
Mr D Runchordass' b e m Faded Lily

THE BEGINNER'S PLATE—Distance 5 furlongs.

Aga Farrukh Shah's g a h Rising Falcon 13 3 3-4
Mr A S Oomer's ch a h Voucher 13 3 1-2
R K Sirdar Singhji and A S Oomer's b a h My Pet 13 3 3-4
R K Sirdar Singhji and A S Oomer's g a h Rajah Bahadar 13 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Lookman 14 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Afreed 13 3 1-2
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Wahed 13 3 1-2
Mr Toolsidass Tejpal's b a h Virtuous Bay 13 2 1-4
Aga S Shah's g a h Hooded Falcon 13 1 1-2
Mr Wallace's g a h Sir Askar 13 2
Mr Wallace's b a h Mountain King 13 2 3-4
Mr Sulleman Mahalla's ch a h Uganda 13 3
Mr Abdulla Mahalla's ch a h Ateyba 13 3
Messrs H Mujeed and Y Sheriff's g a h Fav 13 2 1-2
Mr Kadavi Abdul Rehman's ch a h British Flag 13 2 1-4
Mr Hajee Aboodis g a h Naief 13 3 1-4
Mr Abdoola Tamimi's g a h Great Power 13 3 3-4
Mr Hajee Ally Khaderi's b a h Saree 13 3
Mr Hoosain bin Zaher's ch a h Narsin 13 3 1-4
Mr Hajee Mahmood Mahomed's g a h Malik Jaman 13 3 1-2
Mr Sulleman Bahe's b a m Nofa 13 3 3-4
Mr Ahmed Deeb's ch a h Orby 13 2
Mr S A Wahed's ch a h Zare 13 3
Mr H Franyeer's g a h Clark 13-3
Mr Syed Aga Mir's g a h Faltahal Kher 14 0
Mr Syed Aga Mir's ch a h Aden 13 2 1-2
Mr G K's ch a h Vauraj 13 3 1-2
Mr G K's ch a h Disfigure 13 2
Mr M M Pathare's ch a h Hamyer 13 2 1-2
Mr A K Dakayel's g a h Bassam 14 0
Mr Hujee Mahomed Ally's ch a h Thamir 13 3
Mr Essa Mulla Sulleman's b a h Little Gafil 13 3 3-4
Mr Essa Mulla Sulleman's b a h Satha 13 3
Messrs Zaid Mahomed and Abdul Razak's g a h Good-chance 13 2 3-4
Messrs Zaed Mahomed and Abdul Razak's b a h Gatling 13 1
Mr Ebrahim Mana's ch o Dreadia 13 3 1-2
Mr Ebrahim Mana's b a h Dardanelles 13 3 3-4
Mr Abdoola Mana's ch a h Lenzo 13 2
Mr Ahmed Ataye's b a h Young Chand 13-2 3-4
Mr Jassem bin Mahomed's g a h S'afoog 14-0
Mr R R S' g a h Mudkoor 13-2 1-2
Mr R R S' ch a h Devon 13-3 3-4
H H Sir Pratab Singh's b a h Reward 13-3 1-2
Mr G H Jamsetjee's g a h Good Morning 13-2 1-4
Mr Abdool Gany's b a h Murbaba 13-3
Mr Syed Rashid's b a h Hoodaib 13-3 1-2
Mr Adil's g a h Martyn 13 4
Mr A A Hassavie's g a h Print Craft 13.2 1-4
Mr Oosmon Soomaith's b a h Begler 14-0
Mr A M Ameer's ch a h Saraband 13-2 3 4
Messrs W Hutchins's and Essa Mulla Sulleman's ch a h Artoria 13-2 3-4
Mr Fahad bin Musser's g a h Taruk 14-3
Mr Saleh Awad's g a h Najmi 13-3 1-2
Mr Mahomed Shatravi's b a h Barrak 13-3
Mr Mohsen Abdul Aziz's g a h Gazban 13 3 1-2
Mr George's ch a h Esar 13 3 1-2
Mr Adbul Wahab Hatum's b a h Transfer 14 0
Mr Hamed Hazemy's ch a h Rogers 13 2
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's b a h Macmoon 13 3 1-4
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's g a h Charaib 13 2 1-4
Mr A M Jewser ch a h Jassas 13 3 3-4

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, January 20.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. "BRITANNIA."

The Anchor Line s.s. "Britannia" will sail from No. 1 Victoria Dock to-night with the following passengers. Medical inspection at 5-45 p.m. sharp:—

To London:—Mr. J. Florence, Mrs. Florence and Master Florence,
To Liverpool:—Master Cross and Mrs. Stanton.
To Marseilles:—Mr. W. Seymour,

THE Provincial Insolvency Act has been extended to Karachi.

ROYAL SCOTS "MURRAY" LEAGUE FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The second match of the Finals in the above league, was played on Saturday, and resulted in a win for "H" Company, by 1, after a well contested game, with "H" Company always the better side.

From the kick off, with the sun in their faces, it was obvious that "H" Company hoped early to establish a lead, and they were most persistent in their attempts. Greig, well placed, shot over and directly after there was an exciting scrimmage in front of "G" Company's goal, but the ball was cleared, after striking the cross bar.

Again and again "G" Company's forwards endeavoured to make headway, but their movements were too spasmodic against so cohesive a defence. Play favoured "H" Company to the interval which was reached without any run being made.

The resumption saw "H" Company at once press, but their shooting lacked sting, once Hynds saved at full length from Greig. Occasionally "G" broke away, only to be repulsed. From a fine centre by Parkes who worked untiringly, Martin opened the scoring for "H". This reverse put new life into "G" Company and the game was keenly contested to the finish but no further scoring took place, and "H" Company ran out winners by 1 goal to nil.

"G" Company winning the first match of the finals by 4 goals to 2, win the Cup, having scored 4 goals against 3 by "H" Company. Both Teams being equal on points for the Final matches.

Teams:—"H" Company.—Private Gasgoine, Goal, Privates Buchan and Robinson, Backs; Private Wilson, Lce-Corpl Finnigan and Private Watering, Half-Backs; Privates Parkes, Kennaway Greig, Bolton, and Martin, Forwards. "G" Company:—Private Hynds, Goal; Privates McFarlane and Foster, Backs. Half-Backs Lce-Corpl Simpson, Privates Driscoll and Melvin; Forwards, Thompson Girdwood, Mounsey, Walker, and McIntosh.

It may be mentioned that "G" Company beat "H" Company in the Final of the "Ferguson Davie" Tournament by 2-1, They also took the Athletic Cup from "H" Company who were the Holders. A very large crowd witnessed the game. The Sergeants were "At Home" to their friends, and wound up the evening by having a Dance in the Mess.

Colonel Murray congratulated both teams on the excellence of Football, and said that the League was promoted with a view of finding the best players for the Battalion Team. He hoped the Battalion would do as well at Football this year, as they did when they won the "Minto" Cup. Without depreciating the credit of "G" Company, "H" Company he said had very hard lines in the "Murray" League, being three times "Runners Up". He congratulated the Captains of both teams on the training and condition of the players, and said that 75 per cent. of the winning was due to training. He mentioned that among the spectators was Captain J. S. Ekeland of the "Fylgia" Swedish Man of War, and several of his Officers, who had informed him that the association game was played in Sweden, the Colonel regretted that he did not know of that before, or he would have sent a challenge to the "Fylgia" for a friendly game, it was too late to do so now as our Swedish friends were due to leave in a day.

Mrs. Wingate, wife of Major H. F. Wingate who commands "G" Company, graciously presented the Cup. Cheers were called for the winning and losing Teams, Mrs Wingate, and Colonel Murray.

The Inter-Company Athletic Annual Challenge Trophy was instituted in 1897 in commemoration of the "Diamond Jubilee" of the Late Queen-Victoria, It is presented to the Company, gaining most points in Inter-Company Competitions of Football, Cricket, Hockey, etc; during the year. The Band tied with "G" Company on points, but the Trophy was awarded to "G" Company who won 2 Senior Competitions of Football, ("Murray" League, and "Ferguson Davie" Tournament) the Band winning one Senior and one Junior Competition, ("Rodon" Cricket Tournament, and Junior Football League).

PANAMA CANAL AND MODERN SHIPS.

Waterway May be Too Narrow.

A SAN FRANCISCO, correspondent writes:—Once more the seemingly unsolvable question of the type of canal to be cut across the Isthmus of Panama is up for discussion. If there is to be no limit to the size of modern battleships, it is believed that before the canal is completed vessels then afloat will be too large to pass through it. The present plans contemplate locks 100 feet in width at the surface of the water. The British warship "Dreadnought," now afloat, measures 83 feet in the beam, and there are two war vessels now building in America which will measure 85.3 feet beam. The 25,000 ton battleship which the naval constructors are talking of submitting to Congress will measure 88 feet in the clear, which would leave only 6 feet clearance at the sides of the locks.

Furthermore the huge ocean liners of the turbine type are getting larger and larger every year, and there is no doubt that if they go on increasing during the next few years as they have been doing lately, there will be numerous ships afloat in 1915, when the canal is expected to be completed, too large to pass through the waterway if present plans are adhered to. These facts have been brought under the notice of the Government, and the friends of the sea level type of canal are again agitating for the adoption of that system, although Congress at the solicitation of President Roosevelt, has pronounced in favor of the lock type. It is claimed for the sea level plan that it is the only one with sufficient elasticity to meet the needs of the rapidly growing tonnage in marine construction The sea level scheme would involve the construction of but one lock, merely to offset the tidal differences between the Alantic and Pacific oceans. But if the lock system is retained, it seems certain that the plans must be recast, so as to provide for wider locks. This will not greatly add to the difficulty of the engineering part of the undertaking, but it is said that the change will be extremely costly.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 20th Jan. 1908.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	LATEST DATES.			TIME OCCUPIED IN TRANSMISSION.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	19	3	32 p m	3	19
Teheran	20	1	50 p m	1	0
Suez.........	20	2	10 p m	0	45

NOTICE.

Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted (13-1-08.)

London notifies delay on outwards traffic due interruption English Land Lines. (17-1-08).

Cable Teneriffe St. Louis (Senegal) interrupted for repairs, telegrams from Senegal can only be forward via Lisbon Madura (17-1-08.)

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts o. honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the teste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JANUARY 20.

The pressure from the West which has given little precipitation in Kashmir is disappearing. Cloud has decreased slightly in the north-west of India except in Baluchistan, but the skies are still heavily overcast in the extreme North.

The weather continues much cooler than usual in the north-east of India and in the United Provinces and is much warmer than usual in Baluchistan and the extreme north.

In Burma, the skies are clear and the moisture in the air is nearly equal to the average and the temperature has fallen and is normal or in defect.

In the north-east of India and Orissa, fog is reported from many stations. Humidity is normal or in excess and the weather is much colder than usual except in the east of Assam, while the temperature is 18° below normal at Darbhanga.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces the skies are cloudy to the east of the United Provinces and clear elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in the United Provinces and drier in the south of the Central Province. The temperature is normal in Central India, but in the rest of the division it is in defect, the deficiency being large in parts of the United Provinces.

In the north-west of India Minimarg had a light fall of snow. The skies are heavily overcast in the extreme North, but cloud has decreased in the plains in the north-west of India. Humidity is normal or in excess and the temperature high in Baluchistan in the extreme North and normal elsewhere.

In the Peninsula the skies are almost clear. The moisture in the air is above the average in the Konkan Coast and either equal to or below elsewhere, while the temperature is normal except in the north of the Madras Coast where it is in defect.

Forecast—There is not likely to be any precipitation.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 20TH JANUARY.

Amritsar.—Weather cloudy. Expect improvement in crops owing to seasonable weather.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Expect improvement in crops owing to seasonable weather. Crop prospects improving.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi Crop prospects generally good.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Bewar.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton picking general. Wheat flourishing.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton crop accounts unfavourable. Wheat doing well.

Broach.—Weather bright. Cotton plants flourishing and showing bolls. Cotton picking partially begun and arriving in small quantities.

Viramgam.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants showing bolls.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton prospects much improved.

Dholera.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants in flower. Cotton prospects improving.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Barsi.—Bright no sign of rain. Crop accounts unfavourable.

Hubli.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants showing bolls. Cotton crop account satisfactory. Crop prospects generally good.

Bellary.—Bright no sign of rain. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 20th January was 29·987. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 7ft. at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14 and this will be higher or lower by ·01 for each 4 deh. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet it will read higher or lower by ·01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 20TH JANUARY, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 20th January, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—The sky is heavily overcast at Rawalpindi and lightly or moderately clouded at Multan and Lahore. Humidity is above the average throughout the district. Winds are south-westerly at Delhi while calms and easterly breezes prevail elsewhere. Maximum temperature had been 6° hotter than usual at Rawalpindi but apart from this it was about normal elsewhere. Weather during the night time had been 1° cooler than usual at Ambala and Delhi and 2° to 9° warmer in other places.

United Provinces.—The sky is heavily overcast at Allahabad and free from cloud elsewhere. The air has become considerably drier than usual at Mainpuri and slightly or moderately damp in other places. Winds are blowing from south-westerly direction at Agra while calms and easterly or south-easterly breezes prevail elsewhere. During night, temperature had been fairly normal at Agra but with this exception weather both during day and night had been cooler than usual throughout the district.

Sind and Rajputana.—The sky is clear at Jaipur and lightly or moderately clouded elswhere. Humidity has been slightly in defect of normal at Jaipur and generally in excess elsewhere. Calms and north-westerly winds prevail generally. Day temperature had been about normal at Jacobabad and Ajmer, 2° warmer at Jaipur and 2° cooler at Karachi. Weather during the night time had been 1° to 2° cooler than usual in Rajputana and 2° to 5° warmer in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded and humidity has been in defect or excess of normal. The direction of air movement is north-westerly at Neemuch, Ahmedabad, Suart. Bhavnagar Para and Dwarka, south-westerly at Bhuj, easterly or north-easterly at Veraval, Rajkot and Deesa. Calm was recorded at Indore. Yesterday's maximum had been about normal in Central India West and 1° to 4° hotter in Gujarat and Khthiawar. Weather during the night time has been 5° warmer than usual at Neemuch and Surat 3° to 6° cooler in Central India West and at Deesa.

Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded and the moisture in the air is normal at Saugor, in slight excess at Hoshangabad and in moderate to large defect elsewhere. Winds are south-westerly at Raipur and north-easterly or south-easterly at Jubbulpore, Kandwa and Amraoti. Calm was recorded at the remaing stations. Yesterday's maximum had been 3° to 4° cooler than usual at Raipur, Nagpur and Chanda while it varied but slightly from normal elsewhere. During night temperature was 2° to 12° cooler than usual throughout the district.

Konkan.—Skies are clear and the moisture in the air is more than usual. Calms and easterly or north-easterly winds prevail generally. Maximum temperature had been 3° to 4° in defect of normal at Ratnagiri and Mormugao and fairly normal at Bombay and Karwar. Minimum temperature had been about normal at Ratnagiri and Karwar and 1° to 2° warmer at Bombay and Mormugao.

Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are almost free from cloud while humidity has been about normal at Poona, Sholapur and Belgaum and considerably in defect at the remaining stations. Calms and easterly or south-easterly winds prevail generally. Day temperature differed but slightly from normal while during night it was 1° to 3° warmer at Ahmednagar and Bijapur and 1° to 4° cooler in other places.

General Remarks.—Weather is fine and settled in all districts except in the Punjab. United Provinces and the Indus Valley where it is still in a slightly unsettled condition.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable small of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot; 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

INDEBTEDNESS OF SIND ZEMINDARS.

In the beginning of the year 1904 says the "Sind Gazette" we published a series of articles on the subject of the relations between the "sowkar" and the agriculturist from a contributor having considerable knowledge of the cultivators of Sind. The writer expressed the opinion that no agricultural legislation would be of any avail to benefit the zemindar until he had been educated to habits of thrift and to a better understanding of the ruin he brings upon himself and his heirs by his extravagance and want of forethought. These gloomy prognostications against the probable success of land legislation in Sind seem to have been largely fulfilled. For we see that Mr. Smythe, writing on the Land Revenue Administration, says that the legislation introduced into Sind is unpopular with the very class whom it is sought to benefit. The credit of the zemindar with the "bunia" has been impaired, and although the State grants "takavi' on reasonable terms the rules governing such loans are too strict for the easy going Mahomedans, who prefer the more accommodating "sowkar" from whom they can borrow money to spend as they please with little thought of the morrow. The whole question of how to raise the improvident Sindhi zemindar from his indebted condition bristles with difficulties but we do not think that the results of the application of the Deccan Relief Act prove that its introduction was a mistake. That there would be a period of considerable strain between the money lending and agricultural classes was foreseen, but there appeared to be no other way to force upon the mind of the zemindar that a certain amount of thrift was an absolute necessity. As long as there was an obliging moneylender to supply all his wants there was no hope of any improvement in his habits. Only by reducing the credit of the zemindar and thus indirectly drawing tighter the purse strings of the "bunia" could any change be brought about in the zemindars' point of view. No doubt the present state of things is hard on both parties, but we hope that it will be only temporary, and that stern necessity combined with the present movement in favour of education, will force upon the zemindar the habit of making some effort to save money and so render himself independent both of the "somkar" and the Government. The very unpopularity of the land legislation and the discomfort under which the zemindar is now labouring is only a part of a salutary lesson which will, we hope, bring about eventually a distinct improvement in his character. It was not to be expected that legislation would have any immediately satisfactory result, but even if its only effect is to stir up discontent in the mind of the cultivator this is at least one healthy sign. Nothing was to be gained by leaving matters as they were before the legislation was introduced.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

"Gazette of India" January 18.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Major W S P Rickets, M B, I M S, (Bombay), are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces for employment on plague duty with effect from the dates noted against the names:—

Captain G W Maconachie, MB, I M S, 6th December.
Lieutenant H C Buckley, M B, I M S, 4th December.
Lieutenant G A Soltan, I M S, 11th December.
Lieutenant H P Cook, M B, I M S, 5th December.

Major J Chaytor-White, M D, I M S, Chief Plague Officer, United Provinces, is appointed to be Sanitary Commissioner, United Provinces, sub pro tempore with effect from the 17th January.

The services of Mr C W B Anderson, 6th Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma, with effect from the 23rd September.

Consequent on the transfer of Mr C W B Anderson, late 6th Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, to the Police Department under the Government of Burma, the following temporary arrangements are made in the Port Blair Commission with effect from the 12th Dec. and until further orders:—

Lieutenant EH Thirkell White, 1st Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, is appointed to be sub pro tem 6th Assistant Superintendent and to officiate as 5th Assistant Superintendent.

Mr H H Tayler, 7th (Officiating 5th) Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 6th Assistant Superintendent.

Mr C O'D Harvey, Officiating 5th Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 6th Assistant Superintendent.

Mr A L F Evans, Officiating 6th Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 7th Assistant Superintendent.

Mr S M Robinson, Barrister-at-law, Government Advocate, Punjab, to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court, Lower Burma, during the absence on combined leave of the Hon'ble Mr Justice Ormond, or until further orders.

The Hon'ble Mr Justice Brett, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is placed on deputation with effect from the 16th January to inspect and report to the High Court on such of the civil courts subject to its appellate jurisdiction as it may direct.

Mr HRH Coxe, ICS, to act as a Judge of the Calcutta, High Court during the absence of the Hon'ble Mr Justice Brett or until further orders.

The Hon'ble Mr Justice E W Ormond, Barrister-at-Law, at present officiating as a Judge of the Chief Court Lower Burma, to be a judge of that Court in the vacancy caused by the retirement of the Hon'ble Mr Justice W Bigge.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr R W Carlyle, C I E, Secretary to the Government of India in the said Department, to be a Member of the Board of Management of the Indian People's Famine Trust, vice Mr J Wilson, C S I, resigned.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, Jan. 21.

There will be a drill at Santa Cruz for members residing in that neighbourhood to-morrow Wednesday the 22nd Instant at 7 a m.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki.

T. W CUFFE, Major.,
Comdg. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL
COMMANDING, B. V. A.
Bombay, Jan. 21.
391 DRILLS

No 1 Company.
Tuesday the 21st instant at 9 p m Squad Drill with Rifles in the Town Hall Compound
Dress—Plain clothes.
No 2 Company.
Tuesday the 21st instant at 9 p m Lecture on Ammunition at Nesbit Road Head Quarters.
Thursday the 23rd inst at 9 p m 6" B L C Gun Drill at Mahaluxmi Fort.
Dress—Khaki and Caps.
Saturday's Parade for No 1 and 2 Co will be notified in orders on Wednesday the 22nd instant.

392 PROF. CLASS.

The proficiency class will be held at the B V A Club on Thursday the 23rd instant at 9 p.m.

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP
COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, Jan. 21.

31 Detail for the week ending Saturday the 25th Instant.
To-day Tuesday the 21st—"M" Coy Parade on company ground at 3 30 p m.
II "I" Coy Parade on company parade ground at 4 15 p m.
III "L" Coy. Parade on company parade ground at 4-45 p. m.
IV—Ambulance Class—In the Telegraph Office Fort at 4 45 p m.
V—Bugle Practice in rear of Skating Rink at 8 30 p m.
Wednesday the 22nd Commanding Officer's Parade.
Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p. m.
Dress—Drill Order, Uniform, with Forage Caps.
Subject—Skirmishing and Fire Discipline, Sections 33 to 43 Training Appendix 1905
II—"H" Coy Parade on company parade ground, at 5 p. m.
Thursday the 23rd—Semaphore Drill in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 7 a. m.
II—"L" Coy. Parade on company parade ground at 7-45 a m
III—"I", "K" and "M" Cos. Parade on the Maidan at 4 p m.
Friday the 24th—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 p m.
32 Extract from Government Notification, General Department, No 265 dated Bombay Castle 15th January 1908 is published for information,
Bombay Volunteer Rifles.
The Reverend John Baptist Bartholome, S J, to be Honorary Chaplain with effect from the 31st December 1907, vice the Reverend B R Hull, S J, resigned.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the 'ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP", which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE VOGUE OF THE SCENTED SACHET.

The New Year in Paris is essentially the time for making presents to one's friends, writes our lady correspondent. Of course, at Christmas many gifts are also exchanged, but chiefly amongst the children. It is at the New Year that the "grown-ups" give, and receive, the dainty etrennes for which Paris is so justly famed. Each year intimate friends vie with each other in inventing some real surprise. There is nothing more difficult to find than a genuine novelty, but subtle minds manage to devise little changes and additions which give to familiar presents an entirely new aspect. Amongst the hosts of lovely etrennes prepared for this New Year's Day none have seemed to me more desirable than the scented sachets made to fit special chests of drawers or ward robes. A very well known leader of Parisian society launched this delightful idea last year, and she, very cleverly, managed to obtain the exact measurements necessary in the case of chosen friends; not alone that, she also saw that each set of sachets was scented with the particular and chosen perfume of the fortunate person for whom it was intended. These exquisite "sets," made to fit the deep drawers of an oaken chest, would make an ideal gift for a friend who was about to be married or for a birthday. They are usually five in number; three large ones for three long drawers, and two small ones for the little drawers at the top of the chest. The material used in one set was pale grey blue Liberty satin, with embroideries in silver thread and faded green silks on two corners, and on a third a monogram done entirely in silver. Each sachet was made the exact size of the drawer for which it was intended, and it was made in the form of a blotter, the upper side being provided with ribbons by which it could be lifted up. The sachets were softly wadded and lined with pale shell-pink Chine silk, and in the linings delicate scents, in powder, were introduced. One sachet was intended for a week's lingerie, another for lace scarfs, or other dainty items of the toilette, and the smaller sachets for the top drawers were intended for veils, gloves, ties, etc. A great many women always carry their lingerie and laces when travelling in such sachets as these, and they are as convenient as they are attractive. At either end of each sachet there are ribbons which can be loosely tied at will, so that in travelling the dainty contents can be packed into a trunk without being disturbed. Nothing gives a more homelike feeling to a strange room in an hotel than little personal belongings of this kind; they can be slipped into any chest of drawers or wardrobe, and besides keeping the lingerie and laces in exquisite order, they carry with them a "chez moi" atmosphere which is most desirable. Of course, each individual woman will like to use her own particular perfume, but for the benefit of those who have not yet made a distinct choice I give one or two really good receipts; any French chemist will make them up readily:—Heliotrope Sachet: Recines de violettes, 125 grammes; feuilles de roses, 64 grammes; vanille en gousse, 16 grammes; musc. 4 grammes. Sachet Parisienne: Poudre iris, 32 grammes; acore, 32 grammes; essence oranges ameres, 4 grammes; benjoin poudre, 16 grammes; bois de Santal jaune, 8 grammes; un peu d'ambre et de musc. While on the subject of perfumes, a most delightful melange can be made of white lilac and white rose. The Parisiennes have always been famous for their subtle melanges of perfume; you would rarely find one amongst them who would tell you, truthfully, the real name, or names, of the perfume she used. In fact, it is not considered at all polite to ask a question on this most intimate subject, and everyone knows that should such a question be asked it will most likely receive a very evasive answer. Most women find out mixtures of perfumes to suit their individual tastes, but white rose gives a most delicious melange with white lilac of the very best quality: a half-and-half mixture or, if preferred, three-parts white rose to one lilac.

THE PASSING OF THE WAIST-BELT.

It seems as though the waist-belt is going to be given a complete rest for a little time. Almost all the new spring gowns are being made in semi-princess or semi-corslet form, and when this is not the case elaborate waistcoats are worn, which make a waist-belt impossible. The new skirts, which show small folds of tight-drawn material across the front and over the hips, have now a further development of this peculiar style, and show an arrangement on a tight-fitting lining cut in corslet form the material itself being softly drawn across the front of the figure, with the little folds caught up at the back, where the robe is fastened. The effect is very peculiar, but distinctly attractive on a slender figure. It is hardly necessary to say that a skirt of this kind could only be arranged and fitted by a master hand; unless perfect in every detail it would look simply rediculous. There is nothing to indicate a return to the normal waistline in the near future; without exception all the best evening and afternoon gowns now being dispatched to the Rivera show the curious short-waisted effect at the back, or else the corselet top, which is higher at the back than in the front.

FIVE YEARS' ECZEMA.

MADRAS MISSIONARY CURED BY ZAM-BUK.

For five years the Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., of the Madras Danish Mission, suffered all the pain, itching and inconvenience attending Eczema. Medical aid proved unavailing. At last the disease was cured by the Zam-Buk treatment, and Mr. Lazarus spontaneously testifies to the wonderfully soothing and curative results of the famous balm.

Writing from Sargon House, Vepery Madras, Mr. Lazarus says: "I think it is my duty to write and inform you that Zam-Buk has completely cured an attack of Eczema in my left ankle, which worried me with its unbearable itchiness and pain for over five years. The Eczema has now entirely gone and the skin is quite soft and clear. I hope you will accept this unsolicited but grateful testimony to the efficacy of your remedy. Many able doctors here had utterly failed to relieve me."

Zam-Buk is invaluable for itch, Delhi sores, eczema, sprains, stiffness, prickly heat, bites and stings of mosquitos and other insects and reptiles, sunburn, ulcers, pimples, blackheads, boils, rash, bad legs, piles, aching feet, swollen joints, swollen knees, weak ankles, sore heads, cuts, laceratabrwounds, scratches, bruises, burns, scalds, poisasions, chafing, festering sores, and partoned wounds. Rubbed well into the gives affected, Zam-Buk will be found to give great relief from the pains of rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, neuralgia, etc. Zam-Buk is sold by all chemists and medicine vendors at Re. 1 per pot, or Rs. 2-4 for large family size (containing nearly four times the Re. 1). For Rs. 1.2 or Rs. 2-8 a pot will be sent post free from the Zam-Buk Co., 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta. It may be that our readers would prefer to try Zam-Buk before purchasing. The proprietors have such faith in the efficacy of the balm that they offer to send a free pot.

ZAM-BUK FREE.

Cut out this coupon and send with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Zam-Buk.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 21st Jan. 1908.

Zam-Buk

RUB IT IN

BY THE WAY.

ILLICIT LIQUOR TRAFFIC ON THE RAND.

Neither the mineowners nor the police seem able to grapple successfully with the illicit liquor traffic on the Rand. Convictions for selling to coloured people are almost as numerous as ever; and the worst of it is that it is the agent, and not the principal culprit, who is punished. Young boys, often belonging to poor but respectable families, are well paid for smuggling drink to the natives, but when caught obstinately refuse to compromise their employers. On one mine in the Fordsburg district more than 3,000 natives are employed; but, though native liquor-sellers are caught by the mine authorities nearly every night, the traffic goes on as merrily as ever. The mineowners complain of the insufficiency of the detective force. More police are required, they say.

"CLUBS AND CLUBMEN."

There is a mine of interesting anecdote and gossip in "Clubs and Clubmen," by Major Arthur Griffiths (Hutchinson). Particulars of the origin and history of many of these institutions are given, besides other particulars concerning them. It may not be generally known that the principal promoter of the Athenæum Club was John Wilson Croker. The character of its membership has always been maintained at a high level. It has been calculated that sixty-nine members of the Athenæum have been buried in Westminster Abbey and thirty-two in St. Paul's. The predominance of bishops still obtains in a measure at the Athenæum, but they are not so numerous as when the club was styled Bihopsgate.

NOT A "DINING CLUB."

Kinglake, the historian, lived almost entirely at the Athenæum, growing, as time passed, more infirm and deaf. Hamely was heard to say, "When I talked to him everybody in the room heard, except Kinglake." The Athenæum was not called a "dining club" by its most fastidious members, but "a place where one can dine." A feature in the feeding was he "Asiatic Sunday," as someone styled it, when curry and rice always appeared on the bill of fare. Another popular dinner was that which provided marrow-bones and jam roly-poly puddings. Once Sir Edwin Landseer condemned a beefsteak: "They say there's nothing like leather; this beefsteak is." It is told of a former librarian there that someone asked him, "Is Justin Martyr in?" and that the prompt reply was, "I do not think the gentleman is a member of the club, but I will see."

THE GARRICK.

Much information is given concerning the origin and growth of many of the famous West-End clubs, including Brooks's, White's, the various Service and political clubs, the Garrick, and so forth. One of the original members of Garrick was the Rev. Richard Barham, of "Ingoldsby Legends" fame: Thackeray was a sort of social despot in the club, who dominated the talk of the smoking-room and made or marred the prospects of new members. There was one whose odd figure and peculiar face lent themselves so much to caricature that Thackeray was for ever sketching them on every piece of blotting-pad and stray scrap of paper, and leaving the drawings about the club. Theodore Hook was fond of the Garrick, and there was a member of the club who predicted the advent of the Millennium at the end of three years. "All right," cried Hook, "give me a £5 note now, and I will pay you £50 at the Millennium."

ENTRANCE FEES.

Fees for admission to West-End clubs range between twenty and forty guineas or pounds, and the sbscriptions may be seven, eight, ten, or even twelve guineas per annum. The best military clubs mostly charge the highest price. The entrance is £40 to the Army and Navy and to the Junior United Service. It is forty guineas in the Naval and Military. None of the great political and social clubs, except the Carlton, with £40 impose so high an entrance fee. At the Junior Carlton it is thirty-five guineas; at Brooks's, the Turf, the Travellers', Athenæum, and Arthur's it is thirty guineas, the Garrick twenty-one, and at White's nineteen. The average salary paid by clubs for a chef is said to be between £200 and £300 a year. We should have thought it would have been more.

PLAY AT CLUBS.

Public gambling, Major Griffiths tells us, is strictly excluded from modern clubs, and although considerable sums may be won and lost in a few of the most reckless, it must be in the legitimate way at games of skill, not chance. No form of hazard is tolerated. The rattle of the dice is never heard, except in matter-of-fact, respectable backgammon. Bets may be freely exchanged, but with no extravagant odds. The old-fashioned games are only permitted—cribbage, picquet, ecarte, whist, and bridge. Play prevails to a great extent at the Bachelors' Club, at the corner of Piccadilly and Park-lane, and "debts of honour," we are told, "are settled weekly on every Monday." Major Griffiths's interesting book is sure to go into a second edition, and it then ought to be provided with an index.

"THE LEGION THAT NEVER WAS LISTED."

Sir Genille Cave-Browne-Cave, the missing baronet for whom a vigorous search is being made in the States and who when last heard of was working as a cowboy is one of hundreds of well-born Britons who are filling equally lowly roles in different parts of the world. Quite recently a brother and heir-presumptive of Lord Leitrim crossed the Atlantic as a stoker, with the avowed intention of becoming a cowboy; another peer's son was grooming horses in a lively stable on the Rand; and the brother-in-law of one of our Dukes was acting as foreman of a gang of Kaffirs in a Transvaal mine. In Australia these members of the "Legion that never was listed" are everywhere—on the back-blocs, at the goldfields, in the heart of the bush, doing the humblest work for the barest livelihood. In New Zealand the late Earl of Seafield was glad to work at hedging and ditching.

"REMINISCENCES OF OXFORD."

Mention may here be made of the recently published second edition of the Rev. W. Tuckwell's "Reminiscences of Oxford" (Smith, Elder), a book full of delightful recollections of University men and matters of other days. Fresh chapters are given to Trinity and Corpus in this new edition; many names are newly introduced, while notices of other distinguished personalities have been enlarged. One or two quotations from the book may interest those who have not read it. Concerning Dr. Pusey, two things impressed Mr. Tuckwell: His exceeding slovenliness of persons; buttonless boots, necktie limp, "intonsum mentum," unbrushed coat-collar, grey hair-all-to-ruffled; and the almost artificial sweetness of his smile, contrasting as it did with the sombre gloom of his face when in repose. He lived the life of a godly eremite; reading no newspapers, he was unacquainted with the commonest names and occurrences. Pusey's brother, the renowned agriculturist, would introduce him to visitors with the aphorism that one of them dealt in esculent, the other in Hebrew, roots.

PUSEY AS HUSBAND AND FATHER.

Though Pusey in his later years made what Mr. Tuckwell calls "an idol of celibacy," he had been a married man himself. Twice he spoke to Mr. Tuckwell of his wife, whom he had loved at eighteen, married at twent-eight, lost at thirty-one: A common friend was sacrificing an important sphere of work to seek with his delicate wife a warmer climate, and I asked him if the abandonment were Justifiable on the highest grounds. "Justifiable," he said, "I would have given up anything and gone anywhere but—" His voice shook, the aposiopesis remained unfilled. Once afterwards I was with him in his drawing-room at Oxford. It had been newly papered when the family from Pusey came to live with him. He told me that the former paper had been chosen by his wife, and that to cover it up had pained him, but pointed with a sad smile to a corner where the fresh paper had been rubbed away (by his own fingers, I suspected), and an inch or two of the old pattern disclosed. Pusey was greatly amused by a report which Mr. Tuckwell repeated to him as current in Orxford that he punished his children for their misdeeds by holding their fingers in the candle as an antepast of hell fire. He said he had never punished his children in his life.

LEWIS CARROLL.

There have been many references lately to "Alice in Wonderland" Concerning its author, Mr. Tuckwell says:—He was one of the sights of Oxford; strangers, lady stranger especially, begged their lionising friends to point out Mr. Dodgson, and were disappointed when they saw the homely figure and the grave repellent face. Except to little girls he was not an alluring personage. Austere, shy, precise, absorbed in mathematical reverie, watchfully tenacious of his dignity, stiffly conservative in political, theological, social theory, his life mapped out in squares like Alices landscape, he struck discords in the frank, harmonious college camaraderie. He was what Novails has called a "grown-up child."

DR. ROUTH AND HIS WIFE.

Concerning the famous President of Magdalen, Mr Tuckwell says that Mrs. Routh was as noticeable as her husband. There was a difference of nearly forty year between them: We are told that she three times asked him to marry her before he consented, and some of his love-verses are preserved, resembling, as George Eliot would say, "the cawing of an amorous rook." But she had become rapidly and prematurely old, with strongly marked features, a large moustache, and a profusion of grey hair. She paraded the streets, a spectral figure, in a little chaise drawn by a donkey, and attended by a hunchback lad named Cox. "Woman," her husband used to proclaim, when from the luncheon-table he saw Cox leading the donkey-chaise round, "Woman, the ass is at the door." Routh was a great book collector, and was proud of possessing many not on the Bodleian shelves.

THE TWO SERVICES.

AUGMENTING THE HOME FLEET.

The fact is apt to be overlooked that the Home Fleet is still in the process of development, and this year will witness considerable progress towards the consummation which the Admiralty had in view when this force was organised on its present basis. Before the close of the financial year the Nore Division will have its strength augmented by the inclusion of the new battleships "Agamemnon" and "Lord Nelson," and these important acquisitions will be followed by the powerful new cruisers "Invincible," "Inflexible," and "Indomitable," which are appropriately designated "'Dreadnought' cruisers'" since their broadside fire will be equivalent to that of the "Dreadnought" herself. The financial year which is now on the wane has been a period of well-sustained progress throughout this fleet, and recognition of this is made by several officers who are serving it being found in the list of New Year promotions. There is also every reason to believe that a generous acknowledgment of the year's work in this increasing important portion of the naval forces will find expression in the First Lord's explanatory statement when the Navy Estimates are presented to the House of Commons.

COOLING NAVAL MAGAZINES.

The Admirality have just taken steps to give practical effect to the decision to improve the cooling arrangements of battleships and cruisers. Shortly after the inquiry into the disaster which befell the French battleship "Jena" last year the Admiralty resolved to set aside £200,000 in order to fit up magazines with machinery for preventing abnormal temperature, with the resultant deterioration of cordite. Out of this sum supplementary grants are to be made to the various dockyards for installing the cooling machinery in warships building, and adapting vessels already in the service for the new system of ventilation. The first supplementary grant was £21,500 allotted to Chatham Dockyard, and now the sum of £53,000 has been allocated to Devonport Dockyard for fitting the machinery to the magazines of ships connected with that port. Of the aggregate outlay, three-fourths will be absorbed in the purchase of machinery, such as brine pumps, motor fans, &c., by means of which a constant supply of cool air will pass into the magazines. The remaining 25 per cent. of the outlay will be applied to dockyard labour in fitting the machinery.

SHIPBUILDING OF THE MEDWAY.

Information from Chatham shows that the inhabitants of that port are looking forward to the 1908-9 Navy Estimates with lively satisfaction, as they are practically certain to provide a new building programme for the dockyard at that port. There are two large building slips available, and it is thought that the Admiralty cannot possibly overlook Chatham's claim to take a full share of the carrying-out of any cruiser-building programme. It certainly would be a mistake, the projected work at Rosyth notwithstanding, not to maintain this large dockyard on the Medway in a high state of efficiency as a first class naval base, and although repair work is highly important, yet without new construction there may be room for degeneration among the artisans and artificers, which is most undesirable from every point of view. Improved "Edgars," which is the class of ship that has been indicated by the First Lord as likely to form our next cruiser-building programme, can be built as cheap and expeditiously at Chatham as elsewhere; and it is to be hoped that the authorities will remember this in allocating their work of new construction.

DIVIDED NAVAL OPINION.

Opinions are notoriously divided, among our own naval officers as to whether future naval battles would or should be fought out at long, at middle, or short ranges. It is pretty plain, however, that unless we always possess superior speed, the enemy will have a voice in deciding this question; as with superior speed an admiral can fight at his own range, so long as there is lots of sea room in the battle area. Even if the superior speed lay on the side of the British fleet, it is somewhat difficult to imagine a commander of the type of Lord Charles Beresford fighting a battle that was at all tedious at long range; and there are scores of British captains and admirals of to-day who would so chafe under such conditions of battle as to make it practically certain that they would want to get into closer touch with their opponents. The all-biggun ship is against the development of the Nelson touch, but it may not be able to entirely suppress that instinct.

A CAVALRY PROBLEM.

A difficult problem for cavalrymen is that of the "cut" "versus" the "thrust" but, as we have already stated, the authorities have solved it, or at any rate have cut the Gordian knot, by deciding to adopt a long rapier-like weapon. The "thrust" gets home before the "cut," and that is the great advantage claimed for it. But it is also considered that the actual movement of the horse and man gives the impetus to the "thrust," while skill in the use of the "cut" is not easily acquired, at any rate by all cavalry soldiers. Another point is that the "cut" involves the use of a heavier weapon, which, to secure full advantage, should have a carved blade of the old pattern. The "cut" has lost favour with many cavalrymen on these and other grounds, and therefore the thrusting weapon is to be issued to the mounted forces. Some of the dangers were pointed out by Colonel H. J. Landon, Inspector of Gymnasia in India, in the "Cavalry Journal" for October, and he cited the strong opinion of General John Jacob, one of the finest characters in British military history, whose long experience made him entirely in favour of the "cut." The question was raised in the Indian Army in 1854, and writing in reply to a letter from Lieut.-Colonel J. Hale, D.A.A.G., Jacob remarked that on horseback, when moving at a rapid pace, as the cavalry always ought to do, the arm, after, a home thrust could not be drawn back sufficiently quickly, with the result that the blade would run up to the hilt or break off before it could be withdrawn. Jacob had himself had experience of this kind, for once his sword was struck from his hand in this manner. The blade passed right through the man's body, but the hilt was attached to Jacob's wrist by a stout leather strap, with the result that the wounded man's body was swung completely round before the weapon could be freed.

THE CURVED SWORD.

This circumstance, and hundreds of others similar convinced Jacob that the curved sword for cutting was by far the most formidable weapon for the hands of the soldier. Colonel Landon supported this view, referring to the tremendous twist, which must in many cases be given to the thrusting blade, as being not a fair trial for a good sword. The objections, as we say, appear to have been overruled, but the question is raised whether the straight blade could be prevented from penetrating more than a few inches by some transverse attachment on one side. The proposal has been put forward by Major H. P. Young, late 4th Bombay Cavalry, and if it could be made a practicable attachment we should gain the advantage of the "thrust" without its disadvantages. The matter is one of much importance, and we hope the authorities will not finally settle the pattern unless consideration has been given to this suggestion. It presents, no doubt, considerable difficulties, but these might not be insuperable, and it would involve the introduction of some special kind of scabbard. We are glad to draw attention to the matter and to publish a second letter which Major Young addresses to us on the subject. It would be for a committee of practical swordsmen to consider such a question, and to take account of the practical difficulties in conference with sword makers.

TRAINING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The merits of South Africa as a training ground for troops have often been a subject of remark, but, unfortunately, it is not possible to station troops in that country merely for the purpose of training. The military advantages are brought home to us when we read the report of the General officer Commanding-in-Chief on the divisional camps and manœuvres of last year. The tract of ground available comprised approximately 700,000 square miles, and measured 110 miles from north to south and 90 miles from east to west. It was an area excellently well suited for the training of large bodies of mounted troops, while much of it was well adapted for the combined operations of the three arms, and the only obstacles were wire fences, which could be cut through, under the provisions of the Ornage River Colonies Manœuvers Ordinance, upon compensation being paid. The generals who were in command of our troops in the manœuvres at home must sigh when they think of the advantages to be found elsewhere, and we hope it will be represented to the authorities that the manœuvres of the present year should not be spoiled by undue restriction of money or by failure to secure proper ground. If the present Manœuvre Act will not suffice, it should be amended.

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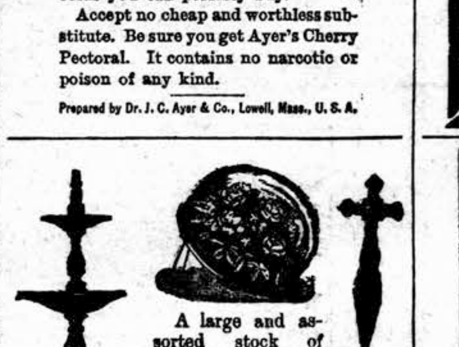

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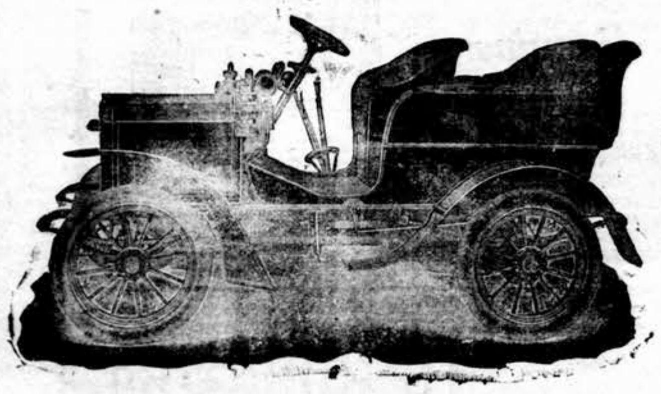

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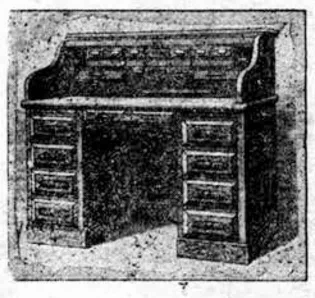

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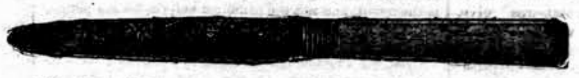
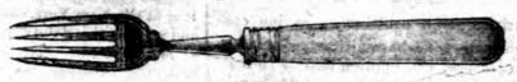
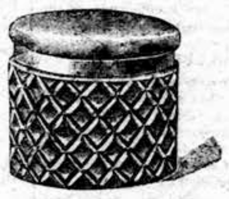


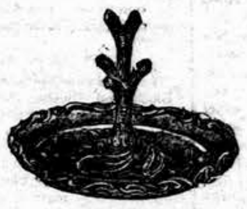
Silver Desert Knives and Forks, Ivory Handles, ½ dozen in case, Rs. 110.



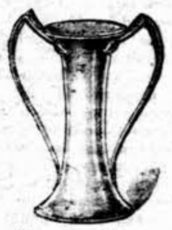
Silver Fish Knives and Forks, Ivory Handles, ½ dozen in case, Rs. 110.



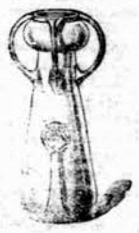
Silver Top Crystal Toilet Jar, Rs. 7-8.



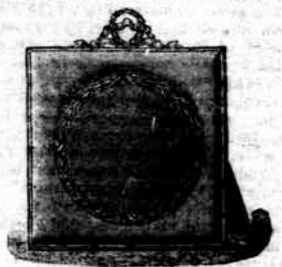
Silver Pin and Ring Stand, Rs. 12-8.



Silver Flower Vase, Rs. 20.



Silver Vase, Rs. 22.



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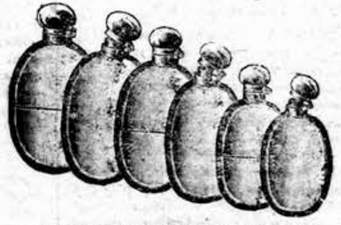
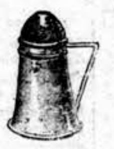
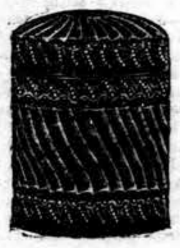


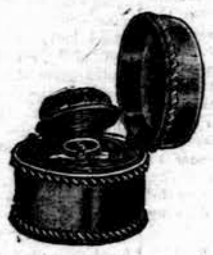
Silver Travelling Flasks, from Rs. 40.



Salt or Pepper Sprinkler, Rs. 4.



Solid Silver Powder Jar, Rs. 37-4.



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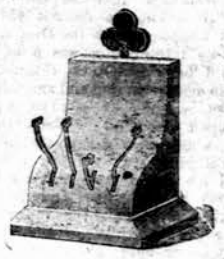
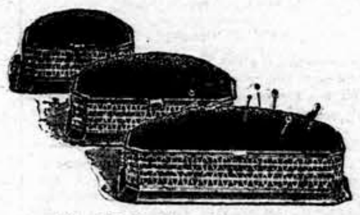


Silver Trump Indicator, Rs. 45.



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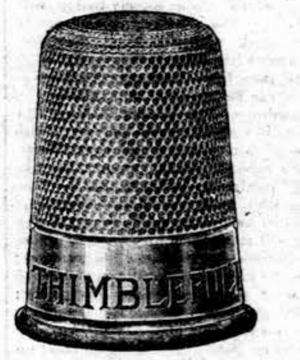

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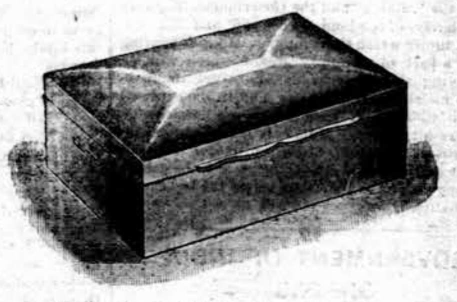

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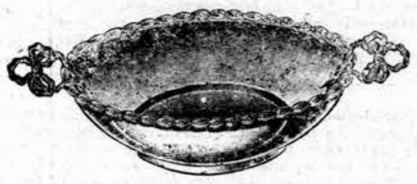

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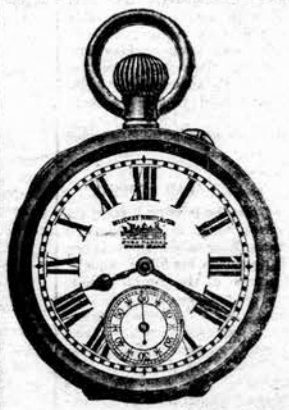

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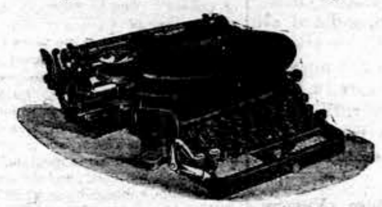

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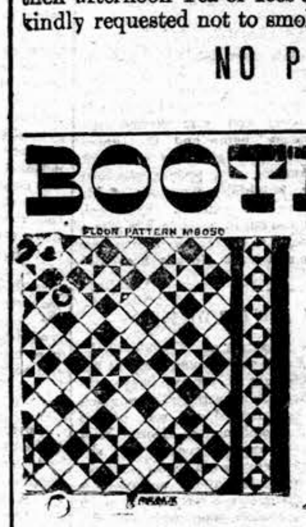

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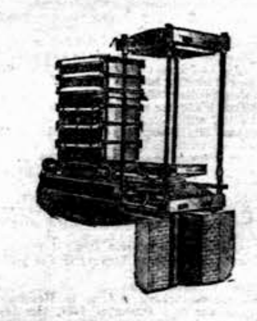

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